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*Illustrated
and Descriptive
Catalogue.*



CALL-TOLL BOARD
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Ask for Weber Nursery, Mo.



*H. J. Weber & Sons
Nursery Co.,*



*Nursery P. O.,
St. Louis Co., Mo.*

*Nurseries located on Gravois Road,
nine miles south of St. Louis Court House and
three miles west of Carondelet
in St. Louis Co., Mo.*

ESTABLISHED 1867.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines,

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, ETC.



H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO.,

NURSERY, MO.



NURSERIES ON GRAVOIS ROAD.

Nine miles from St. Louis Court House, in St. Louis County, Mo., one mile from
City Limits and three miles west of Carondelet.



ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. Wiebusch & Son Printing Company.

... Introductory ...

We herewith take pleasure in presenting our newly revised and enlarged illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of **FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.**

We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any inquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different soils.

It is now conceded that our establishment is one of the largest and best stocked in the country, and being centrally located on high rolling land especially adapted to produce healthy growth, solid, firm wood and abundant roots so necessary to successful transplanting and being near the great city of St. Louis, with her numerous Railroad, Express and River facilities, gives us an advantage envied by many and equaled by few.

We have commodious packing sheds and cellars for use during shipping seasons, in which all stock is packed in boxes and bales under our own supervision with the assistance of competent help in the very best possible manner; do not hesitate to send your orders for fear of distance.

Our regular shipping season in Fall commences about October 15th and extends to November 15th or until freezing up, and in Spring from March 1st to May 1st, according to weather.

We are always pleased to show visitors through our Nurseries. To reach our grounds take the "Gravois and Cherokee" Street Car Line from St. Louis, to end of line, fifteen minutes walk from there to Nursery.

We aim to keep abreast of the times in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals; accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

Extending our thanks for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage, and to those with whom we have not had the pleasure of dealing, we ask for a trial order.

Very Respectfully,

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.

GUARANTEE.—We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent out by us, that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the money paid for same. It is understood and agreed between purchasers and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees and plants that prove untrue.

For Terms, Conditions and General Remarks see third page cover.



Our Annual Price List for Stock described in this Catalogue will be mailed on Application.



F.A. WEBER.

H. J. WEBER.

W. M. A. WEBER.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS.

Preparation of the Soil—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth, to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, should be under ground.

Staking—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, renders watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation after Planting—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cut its way into their trunks, that the grasses do not form a close turf about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil, and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of trees that have been frozen in the packages, or received

during frosty weather, or after long exposure—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose, of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases, whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary Catalogue.

Grape Vines—Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room, and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back four to five feet, ready for fastening to the

trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of especial value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries — Need

heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses—Should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter, and planting them in the Spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the Spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the Fall and trenched in over Winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach

and some other young trees, if left standing during their first Winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30° with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.



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Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

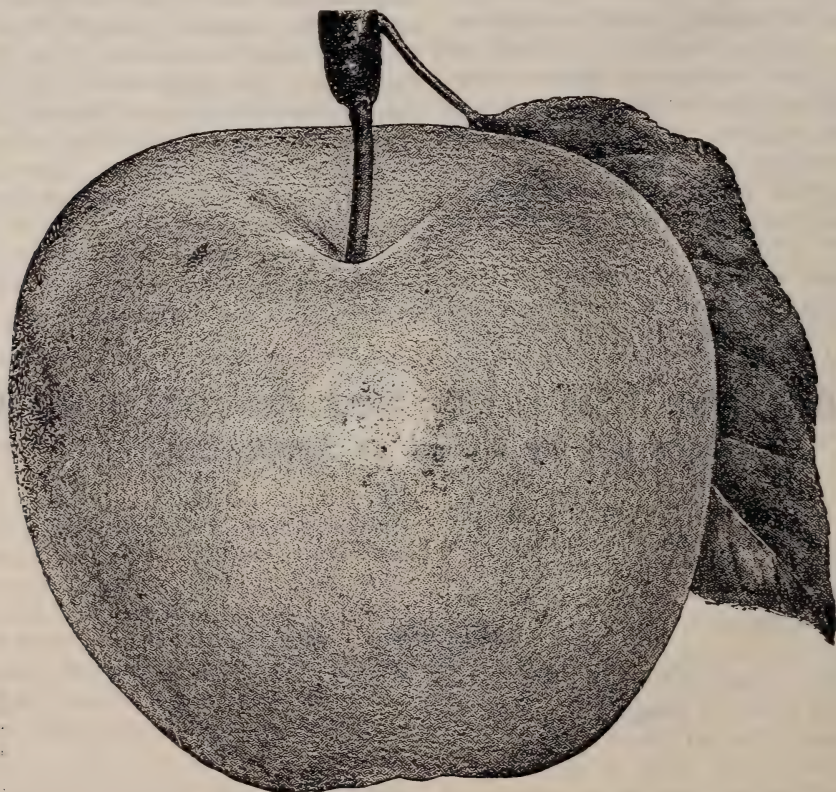
Plant 30 feet apart each way, 48 trees per acre.

Summer Varieties.

✓ **Carolina Red June**—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July.

✓ **Yellow Transparent** (Russian) — Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good, early bearer. July.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow, good; tree a fair grower and bearer. July.



Yellow Transparent.

Red Astrachan (Russian)—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a beautiful bloom. Rich and juicy. July and August.

Duchess of Oldenburg (Russian) — Medium to large, striped mostly red, best summer cooking apple; tree remarkably hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August.

Sweet June—Medium size, round, yellowish flesh, very sweet and tender eating apple, fair for cooking. Tree very upright. July.

Chenango Strawberry—Rather large, oblong, conic, slightly ribbed, striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish yellow ground, flesh white very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September.

Autumn Varieties.

Maiden Blush—Large, flat, pale yellow, beautiful blush, mild, sub-acid, valuable for market, cooking and drying; productive. September.

Red Beitigheimer (German)—Large to very large, bright red all over, rich, crisp, sub-acid, ripening in early fall.

Lady Finger—Fruit above medium, oblong, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. August.

Wealthy—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good. Sept. and Oct.

Jefferies—Medium in size; yellow and red; tree a free grower, productive. A juicy, sub-acid apple. One party of Illinois says, Jefferies is one of the best apples I have. A fine bearer. I know of no apple that will bring more money. Of the finest texture and flavor. August.

Fall Pippin—Size large, roundish, generally a little flattened, pretty regular, fine yellow, with a tinge of brownish blush on one side. September and October.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium to large, a handsome deep crimson, white fleshed apple of high flavor and of best quality, very productive. October.

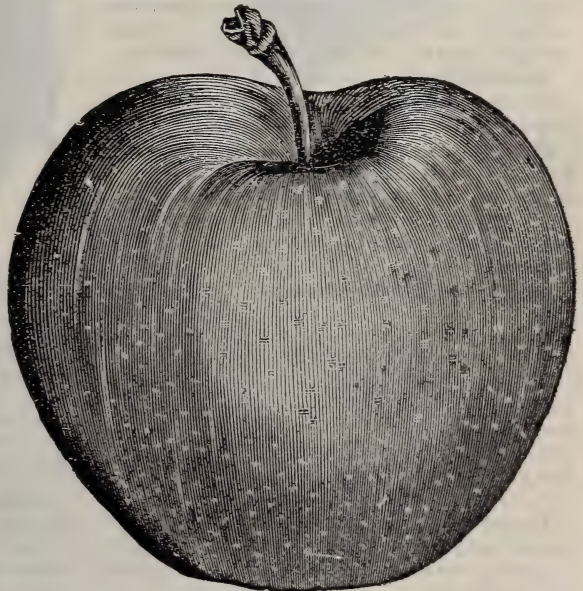
Haas—Large to very large, oblate inclined to conical, somewhat ribbed, skin pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, flesh fine white, sometimes stained tender, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and upright, should be headed low and kept from becoming tall, when it will prove an early, abundant bearer, hardy. September and October.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, oblate, green, becoming greenish yellow

when ripe, dull brown blush to the sun, flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich, rather acid flavor. North and east it is their favorite winter apple. October.

Rambo — Size medium, oblate, skin smooth, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow and red in the sun, and speckled with large, rough dots; very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, tender in some localities. October.

Talman Sweet—Medium or rather large, roundish oblate, slightly conical, color clear light yellow with a clear brownish line from stem to apex; flesh white, firm, rich, very sweet, an excellent variety to make apple butter of. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. October.



Wealthy.

Longfield—This variety will be especially popular in Central Iowa on account of early and continued bearing of heavy crops of finely colored, even sized and good fruit. If picked early in Central Iowa it keeps as well as Grimes Golden or Jonathan.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong, skin yellow with russet dots; flesh yellowish white with a mild sub-acid, agreeable, good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. No orchardist should omit this variety. October.

Jonathan—Medium size, unless thinned on tree when it becomes a fair size; form roundish conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white,

rarely a little pinkish, very tender and juicy, mild, sprightly vinous flavor, having such beautiful color it very often divides honors in the show room; as a dessert apple it is rarely equalled. Tree slender and spreading. October.

Twenty Ounce Pippin—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November.

Winter Varieties.

Wolfe River—Tree a strong, vigorous grower, hardy. Fruit large to very large, greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red on crimson. Flesh white, rather coarse.

Northern Spy—Fruit large, roundish oblate, conical, greenish yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish red, sub-acid, delicious flavor. Tree a strong, upright grower. September and October.

Shackelford—Native of Missouri, a moderate grower and an early bearer. Fruit large, flesh yellow, sub-acid, aromatic. Oct.

Greenville—A seedling of the old, well known fall Maiden Blush which it resembles in quality. Fruit large, light waxen yellow, with red cheek, flesh crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid flavor. Season December to April.

Arkansas Black—Medium to large, dark red, fine grained, pleasant sub-acid, of best quality, a supposed seedling of Wine Sap which it resembles in fruit.

Akin—Fruit medium to large; resembles Jonathan, tree a more vigorous grower, will keep longer than Jonathan. Its fine appearance and superior quality, together with the great vigor of the tree, make it worthy of a trial. A fine winter apple.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish flat, mostly bright red, mild sub-acid, very good; a good grower and early bearer. October and November.

Yellow Belleflower—Large to very large, oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed, acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous grey dots, very handsome and of fair quality; an early and abundant bearer; profitable market fruit. October to April.

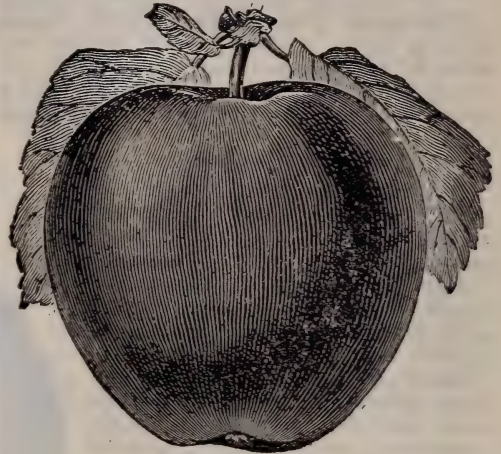
Wagener—Good size, deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid, excellent.

Nero—Of same family as Minkler; is exactly like it in tree, but excels Minkler in fruit; larger, better quality, higher red color, but less productive.

Bismarck—Originated in New Zealand, showing wonderful productiveness and early fruiting. A stocky grower, making a small, low tree, which sends out fruiting spurs and buds at a very early age. A large, hand-

some apple, of greenish yellow ground over-spread and streaked with crimson and carmine; excellent for cooking. October to January.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs, like the Ben. Davis; an early annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large, dark green; a good keeper. October to March.



Gano.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

Ben Davis—Large, roundish oblong, striped mostly red, very handsome, mild sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

Cranberry Pippin—A popular and beautiful market apple; roundish and very smooth; pale yellow with scarlet cheek; moderately juicy; brisk, sub-acid. October to February.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome, skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy sub-acid, quality very good, keeps remarkably well. November to April.

Jennett (Rawles)—Medium to large, where grown on good soil and not allowed to overbear; flat, conical, striped red, sub-acid, very good; market and family apple, also makes a splendid cider. October to April.

Wine Sap—Medium, conical, dark red, very smooth, acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich; very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Minkler—Medium size, roundish, slightly conical, dull greyish red, quality good; a valuable family apple. Tree a moderate, regular bearer and a good keeper.

Clayton—Fruit large, conical flattened, regular, greenish yellow, covered, striped and splashed with dull red; flesh yellow, breaking, sub-acid; good kitchen and market apple. November to March.

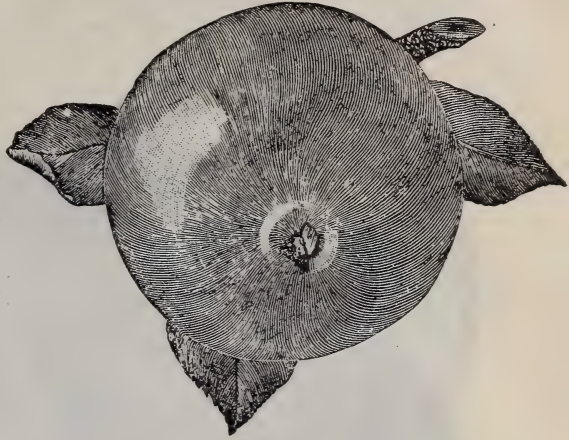
Gilpin or Little Red Romanite—Tree very vigorous and fruitful. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong. Skin very smooth and handsome, richly covered with deep red and yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; good keeper. November to May.

Walbridge—Medium size, oblate, regular, skin pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; esteemed for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper. Tree vigorous. January to March.

Gideon—Tree as hardy as a crab, vigorous and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a rich golden yellow with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. November to January.

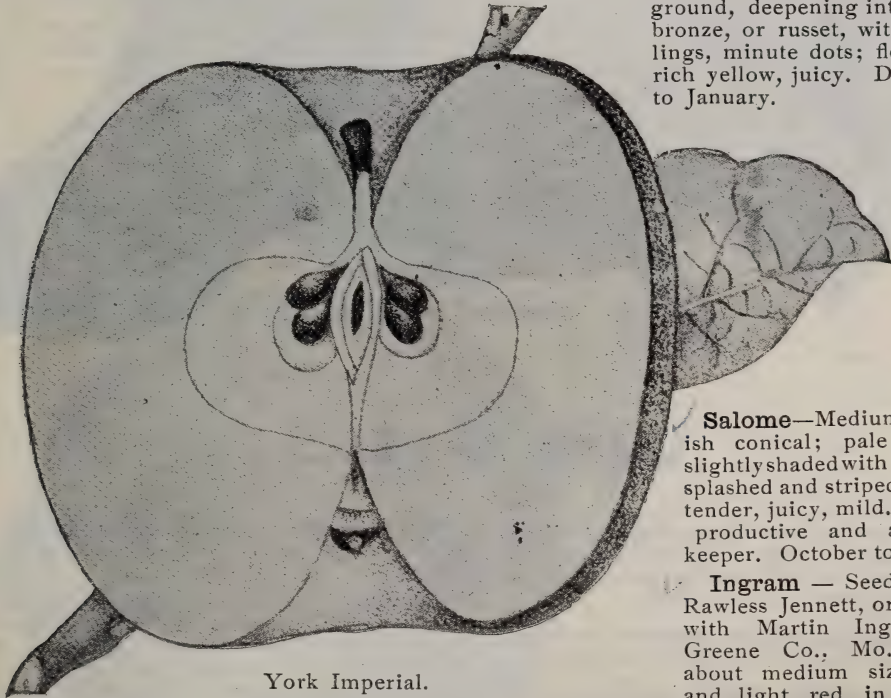
York Imperial—Medium, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

grower and hardy; fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color; good quality and an extra long keeper. November to May.



Loy.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

Loy—Origin, Missouri. In size as large as the Ben. Davis, resembles Willow Twig in form; color a beautiful red on yellow ground, deepening into a rich bronze, or russet, with marblings, minute dots; flesh fine, rich yellow, juicy. December to January.



York Imperial.

Huntsman—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow, very mild sub-acid, fine grained, very good, valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Northwestern Greening—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State Society. Tree a good

Salome—Medium, roundish conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped. Flesh tender, juicy, mild. Hardy, productive and a long keeper. October to May.

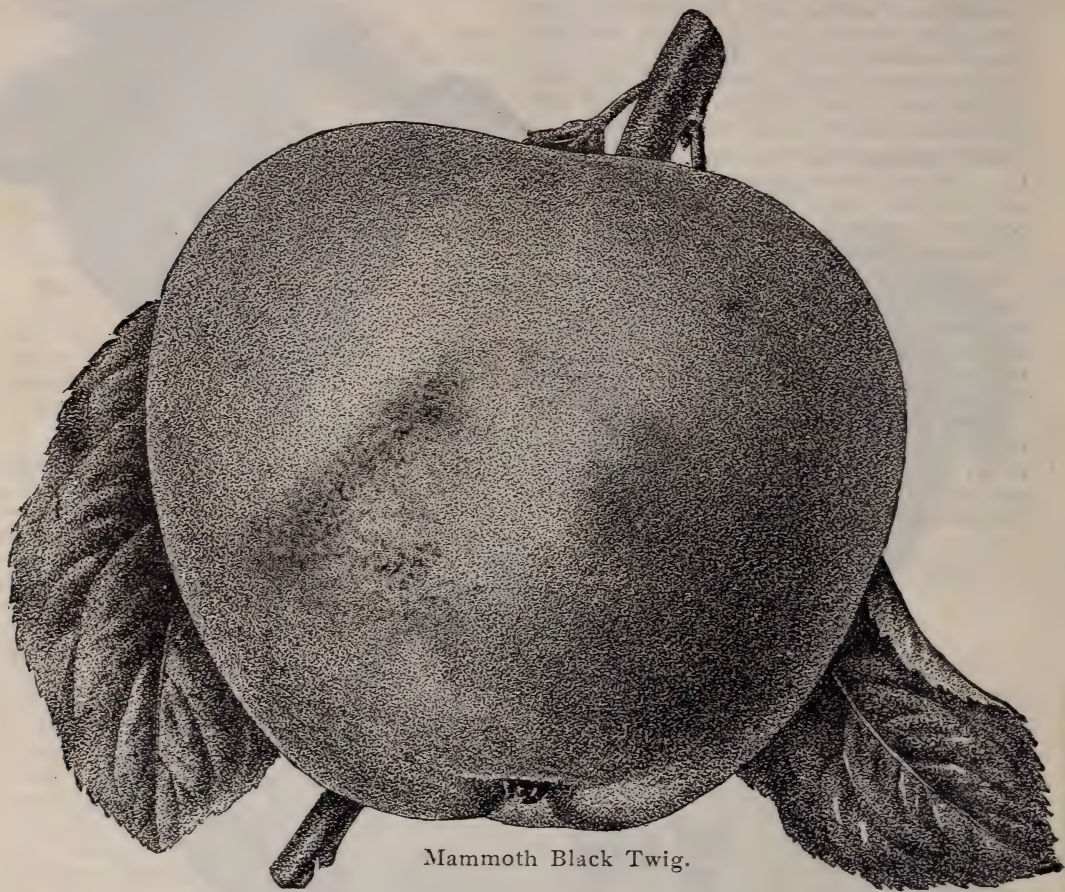
Ingram—Seedling of Rawless Jennett, originated with Martin Ingram of Greene Co., Mo. Fruit about medium size, dark and light red in stripes,

with bloom; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, very mild sub-acid, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, an abundant bearer, keeps until apples come again.

Pewaukee—Medium to large, roundish, skin bright yellow, striped and mottled with light and dark red. Flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Slightly aromatic. January to May.

Mammoth Black Twig—A seedling of Wine Sap, which it resembles in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the

fruit is much larger; color even a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all, a better keeper; flavor milder. Probably one of the most valuable apples introduced.



Mammoth Black Twig.

CRAB APPLES.

Profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use.

Hyslop—Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters, good. September.

Transcendent—Large, roundish oblong, yellow and red striped. August to September.

Hew's Virginia Crab—One of the oldest and best we have for cider. October.

Large Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters, yellow, lively, scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September.

Whitney No. 20—Also a beautiful kind, especially adapted for cider. One of the largest.

Martha—Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg, a rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit, a bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other Crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. October to November.

Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender mild, sub-acid, excellent for dessert and one of the best Crabs yet introduced. October.

PEACHES.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every few years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected after an examination of many different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about three months, commencing the early part of July.

Plant 20 feet apart—100 trees to the acre.

FIRST RIPENING.

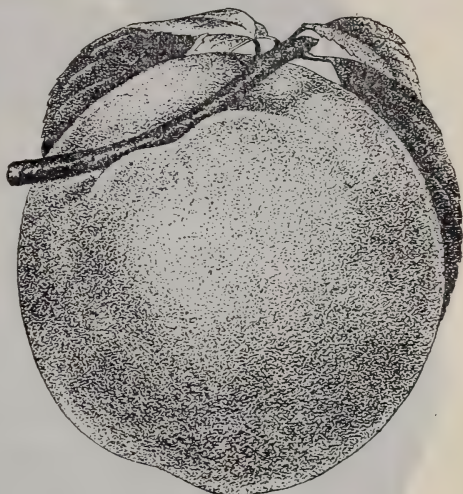
Sneed—The earliest peach known; originated in the South, where it has fruited for several years, and, so far, has not failed to ripen 8 to 10 days before Alexander, and, on account of its earliness, has proven very profitable. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality, resembling its parent, Chinese Cling, productive.

Alexander—Above medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, very juicy and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches, double the size of Amsden's June; ripens the same time; a freestone; flesh white; juicy and excellent.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and

abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek.



Triumph.

SECOND RIPENING.

Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches.

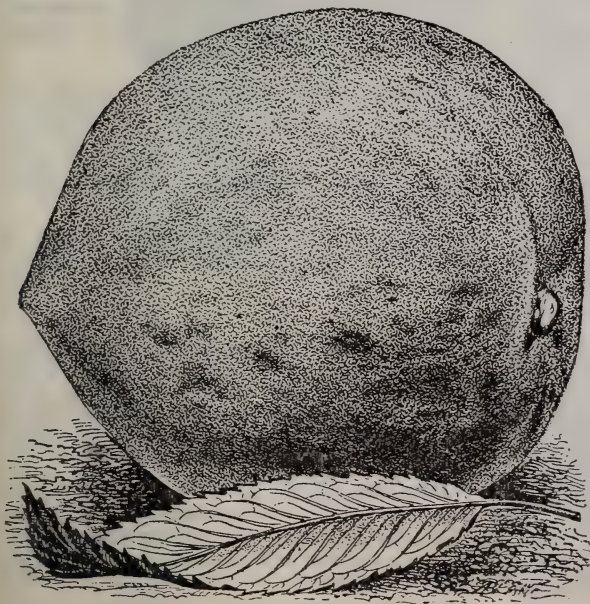
Dawson's Early—Medium to large, dark red, free; about two weeks later than Alexander. Very good.

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush, skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general long distance, profitable market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at the same time.

THIRD RIPENING.

Early York—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Mt. Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor. Very good.

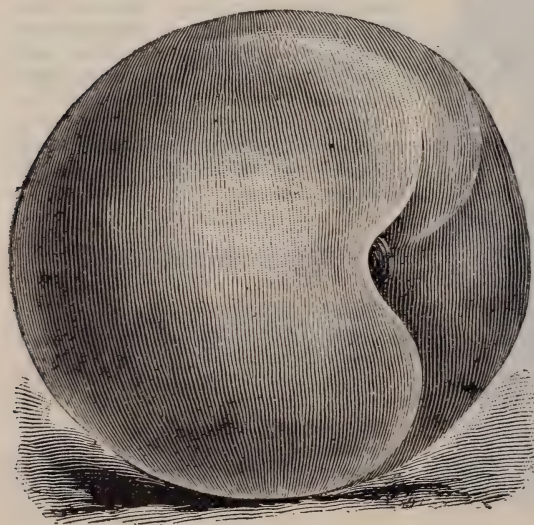


Carman.



Elberta.

✓ **Champion**—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheeks; strikingly handsome. It is early, productive, largest size. Perfect free-stone.

Champion.— $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

✓ **Family Favorite**—Very large and a seedling of Chinese Cling, but a freestone, earlier, of finer color and quality; exceedingly vigorous and productive.

Mamie Ross (Cling)—Very large, oblong, color similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is no doubt a seedling, but has more of a red cheek. With us it is one of the best early clingstones, coming about with Early Crawford.

Yellow St. John—Nearly the size of Early Crawford and equal to it in beauty. More productive and of better quality. Orange yellow with a deep red cheek.

✓ **Crawford Early**—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine, red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Elberta—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. It is the best general peach for all sections.

✓ **Chinese Cling**—Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear straw color, almost transparent, with delicately mottled red cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, sweet and refreshing. Well known and very popular.

FOURTH RIPENING.

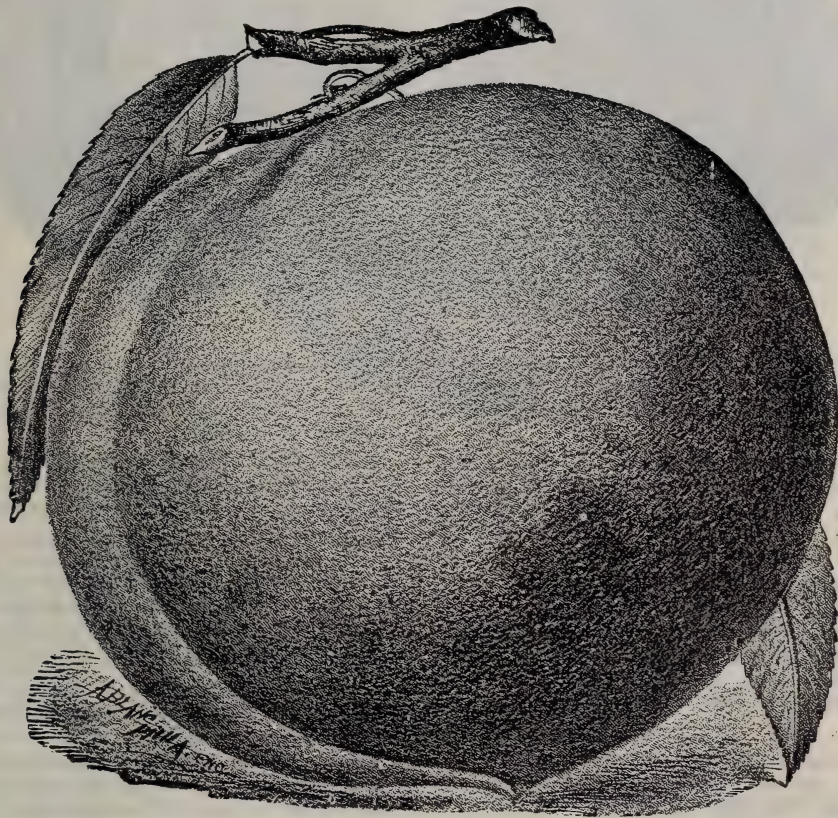
✓ **Weber's Golden Free or Apricot Peach**—Size medium, color golden yellow with bright red cheek, where exposed to sun. Seed very small, flesh sweet, tree hardy and productive. This is the boss peach to eat and for culinary purposes.

✓ **Carpenter Cling**—Very large, white, rich, juicy, very good. With us this peach is far superior to the old stand-by Washington Cling.

✓ **Thurber**—Large to very large, skin white, light crimson, mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous, of delicate aroma and of exceedingly fine texture.

✓ **Emma**—A new sort from the south, said to be of special value; ripens later than Elberta and comes to us highly recommended as worthy of trial.

✓ **Mathew's Beauty**—A seedling from Randolph County, Ga.; the original tree has been fruiting for 8 years and missed but one crop, is being largely planted as the most valuable succession to Elberta yet introduced. Its bearing and shipping qualities are fully equal to Elberta, it is a size larger,



Wheatland.

✓ **Newington Cling**—Large, bright red, best quality for canning; flesh white.

✓ **Wheatland**—Tree a stout and steady grower. The showy appearance of the large fruit makes it a valuable market sort. Color deep yellow with dark red cheek. Free-stone.

✓ **Old Mixon Free**—Fruit large, skin pale yellowish white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red; flesh white but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary, and vinous flavor.

superior in quality, ripens about three weeks later. Perfect freestone, skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. Probably the best market peach since Elberta was introduced. Sept.

✓ **Kalamazoo**—A leading Michigan market sort. Large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. First Sept.

✓ **Wager**—Medium, yellow, good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long-lived, productive. Early September.



Capt. Ede.

Old Mixon Cling — Fruit large, skin yellowish white with red cheek, flesh pale white, very melting, juicy and rich, high flavor.

Reeves Favorite — Fruit large, roundish, inclining to oval, with a swollen point. Skin yellow, with a fine red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. Free-stone.

Crawford Late — Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early, and is larger in size, color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow free-stone peaches, moderately productive. Ripens here in Aug.

Capt. Ede — Large to very large; suture extending a little beyond the apex; a rich orange yellow, flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored, free-stone.

Grand Reporter — This variety was first brought to notice by Mr. Pfister, who found it in his orchard near Creve Coeur Lake, Mo., among other varieties. The large size and beautiful color attracted his attention. Tree very hardy and productive; fruit similar to Crawford Late, but about a week later.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Stump the World — Very large, roundish, skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy; one of the best late free-stones.

Susquehanna — A very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania, melting, rich and fine; tree vigorous, moderately productive, free-stone.

Gold Dust Cling — A large, fine peach in every respect, color bright yellow, shaded with red, juicy, sweet, valuable for canning.

Yellow Cling — This is a beautiful, large, yellow peach with a dark red cheek, one of the latest cling-stones known of its color. Valuable for canning and preserving.

Silver Medal — Large size, beautiful white color and late ripening; free-stone.

Smock's Late Free — Large, bright yellow, dark red cheek. A most profitable late free-stone.

White Heath Cling — One of the finest canning peaches, good size, of lemon shape; tree a good grower and an excellent bearer.

Nanticoke — Large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet.

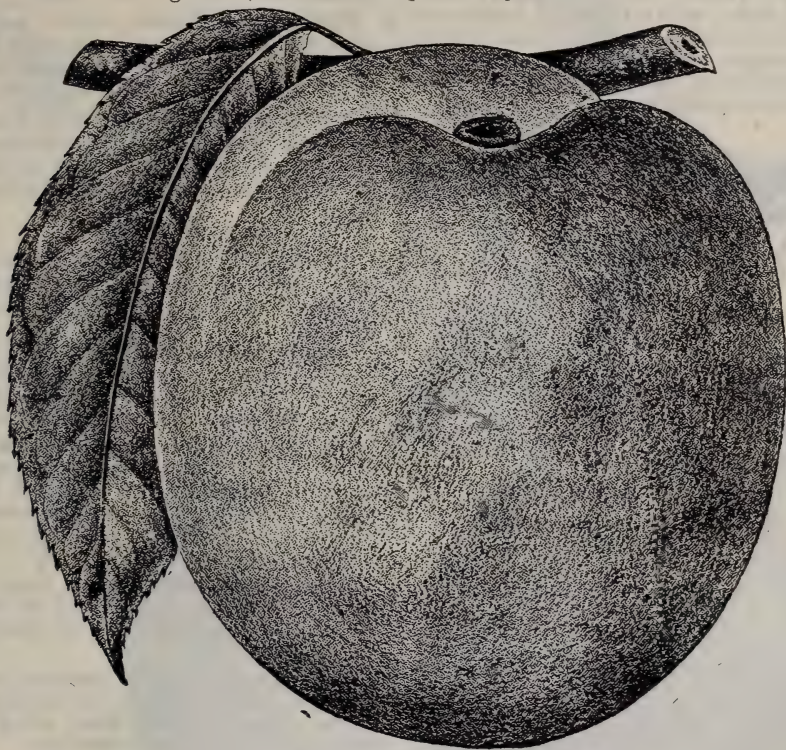
Wonderful — A fine market variety, resembles Smock; ripening at same time.

Picquet Late Free — Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. A most valuable acquisition. The most profitable and desirable of all late yellow peaches.

Salway — Large, creamy yellow, crimson red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet.

Krummel's Late (Star)—Found in an orchard on the property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with

bright, red cheek; round, free-stone, juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.



Krummel's Late.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. The pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on a rather heavy loam. Dwarfs *must always* be planted deep enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each Spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.

*Plant Standards 20 feet apart each way,
109 trees to the acre.*

*Plant Dwarfs 10 feet apart each way,
430 trees to the acre.*

SUMMER.

Doyenne de Ette—(S-D)—An exquisite little pear, color bright yellow, shaded with red in the sun, ripens here about the 1st to 4th of July.

Wilder—(S)—Small to medium, bell-shaped, yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive, good quality and one of the first to ripen.

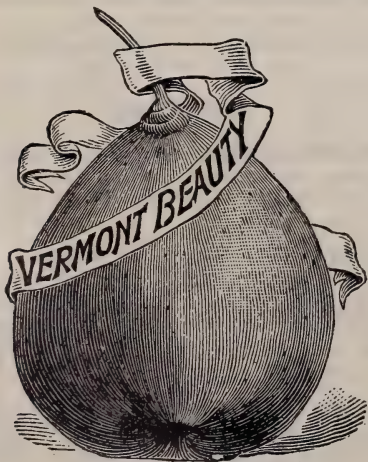
Clapp's Favorite—(D-S)—Very large, resembling Bartlett in shape, ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty. Tree vigorous.

Koonce—(S)—The handsomest, best and most valuable; very early pear; tree vigorous, upright grower, free from blight; magnificent foliage, which it retains late in the season; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh solid and does not rot at the core, juicy, spicy, sweet and delicious quality; an excellent shipper.



**KOONCE
PEAR**

Vermont Beauty—(S) Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly,



$\frac{1}{2}$ size.

best quality, fine flavor and juicy, by many pronounced equal to or better than the Seckel.

Tyson—(S)—Rather above medium in size, melting and juicy, sweet and fine flavored; one of the finest Summer varieties. Tree a vigorous and upright grower.

Bartlett—(S-D)—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich pear flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower, bears young and abundantly.

AUTUMN.

Howell—(D-S)—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—(D)—A large, beautiful first-rate pear. Yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer.

Bartlett-Seckel or Columbia—(S)—Good size, hardy, vigorous and productive, of highest quality, rich and well flavored; high color, handsome. A cross between two of the oldest and best varieties, combining the best qualities of each.

Flemish Beauty—(S)—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, fruitful, and succeeds well in most parts of the country.

Seckel—(S-D)—The standard of excellence in pears. Small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower, very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon—(S)—Fruit medium, color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet, a little brownish crimson in the sun; juicy, rich, aromatic, sweet.

Garber—(S)—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight, very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning or preserving, and sure to be planted largely for market as soon as its many excellent qualities become known.

Onondago—(S)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive.

Worden-Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel, which it much resembles in flavor; is equally as luscious, more juicy, with an aroma fully as rich and inviting, while in size, form, color and appearance it is far superior to its parent. Color, bright red on one side and light golden-yellow on the other. Very hardy; bears young, and is an enormous producer; ripens just after Seckel; a splendid keeper. A magnificent pear.

Beurre de Anjou—(S-D)—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; best on quince.



Kieffer Hybrid.

Kieffer Hybrid—(S)—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear, crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough, color yellow, with red cheek in the sun, flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong and upright grower. Very profitable for the market.

Mikado or Japan Golden Russet—(S)—A rather curious but valuable pear from Japan, tree of luxuriant growth and an abundance of thick, leathery foliage, enabling it to withstand extreme heat and drought. The fruit is flat or apple-shaped, very regu-

lar and uniform, of good size, and of a handsome golden-russet color when ripe. Best to fertilize Kieffer bloom.

Duchesse de Angouleme—(D)—The largest of all our good pears, succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on the quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Beurre de Clairgeau—(S)—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathering. Tree a free grower and an early and abundant bearer.



Lincoln Coreless.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

Lincoln Coreless — Trees are good growers, with large, healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. When ripe, is high colored and handsome, flesh rich yellow, juicy and aromatic. Claimed to be the largest, handsomest and latest of winter pears.

WINTER.

Lawrence—(S)—Size medium to large, obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer.

Horn's Winter —(S)—Size medium, pyriform. Skin smooth, pale greenish yellow. Very hardy and productive. Originated in St. Louis Co., Mo.

CHERRIES.

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to two months by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our cherry trees are all budded on the Mahaleb Stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance, when common Morello Stocks are used.— Those marked with a † are sweet sorts.

*Plant 18 ft. apart each way—
135 trees to the acre.*

† **Abbesse** (Sweet Duke)—Large, dark red, delicious; almost equal to the Heart Cherries. Very hardy, more so than other Dukes, a more vigorous grower and heavier cropper.

Royal Duke — Said to be more valuable than May Duke, hardier and more fruitful, ripens evenly; gone before May Duke. Large, roundish oblate, pale amber, mottled bright red, tender, juicy, rich, nearly sweet.

Suda Hardy — A most valuable late cherry, an improved English Morello of which it is doubtless a seedling. In shape, color and quality it closely duplicates its supposed parent, while the tree is hardier, with better foliage, and a slightly better grower.



Royal Duke.

Ostheimer (Weichsel) — Large, heart-shaped, almost black when ripe, full of purple juice, exceedingly rich, less acid than English Morello; good for dessert and unsurpassed for kitchen uses. Very hardy both in tree and fruit bud, blooms late, and even young trees bend under their weight of fruit with unfailing regularity.

Early Richmond—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular early varieties of the acid cherries. Tree healthy and productive.

May Duke—Medium, dark red; melting, rich, juicy; excellent; popular and reliable, early cherry, nearly sweet.

†Black Heart—Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent and moderately productive. Last of June.

Olivet—A new Duke variety of French origin. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acid flavor.

English Morello—Fair size, very dark red, rich, acid, juicy, good.

†Elton — Large, rather pointed, heart-shaped, pale yellow with red cheek, sweet and very good.

†Reine Hortense — Very large, fine, heart-shaped, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and delicious. Tree a healthy and handsome grower; productive and very desirable variety. Last of June.

†Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow; firm juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond; tree a slow but stiff grower, very prolific bearer, valuable. Distinguished from Montmorency Large.

Montmorency Large—Large, round or slightly heart-shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black when full ripe. One of the most valuable late sour cherries grown.

Lake Duke—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet. First of July.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium, dark purple, fine quality, July.

†Gov. Wood—Large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded bright red, sweet, very good. Tree vigorous and productive.

Rocky Mountain Cherry (Improved Dwarf)—From the mountains of Colorado. Hardy as a Wyoming sage-bush. With its deep green, willow-like leaves, mass of pure white flowers in spring and a load of fruit in summer, it is well worth cultivation for an ornamental shrub. Makes a bush 4 to 5 feet high, usually fruiting in two years, producing large quantities of jet black fruit about the size of English Morello, and ripening after all other cherries are gone.

PLUMS.

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruits and most certain crops on heavy or clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the Curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only sure method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained, by his crescent shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the whole surface of the ground covered by the branches of the tree; slit in the middle part way through, to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk of the tree; now jar the tree thoroughly, either by striking with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea-bugs or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or

three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must also be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is easy and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart—135 trees to the acre.

Foreign Varieties.

German Prune — A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Tree very vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Damson (*Common Blue*) — A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in our markets. It is but little affected by the Curculio, hence is growing steadily in favor with orchardists. August to September.

Tatge — A seedling that originated at Belle Plain, Iowa, some 25 years ago. Trees planted 20 years or more ago are still in full bearing. Its parentage is unknown; evi-



dently belongs to the Lombard family; is larger in fruit, finer in quality, much darker in color and more round. The heavy bearing of the Tatge is said to be unequalled by any other variety.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. July.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. July.

Mooer's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated on the high lands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knot. Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer."

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of late plums. Middle of August.

Smith's Orleans—Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Bradshaw—Large, dark red, flesh green, juicy, productive, fine for market. August.

Geull—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. Sept.

Native American Varieties.

This species of plum is attracting great attention throughout the West, and in fact, all over the United States.

Charles Downing (*Chickasaw*)—Large, roundish oblong; resembles a cranberry in

color; skin thin, flesh firm, good quality; straggling grower; very productive; ripens with Wild Goose; an excellent shipper.

Milton—Rather large, roundish oblong, dark red, skin thin, flesh firm, good quality; said to be the earliest plum in the world. Ripens three weeks before Wild Goose. A strong grower and very productive.

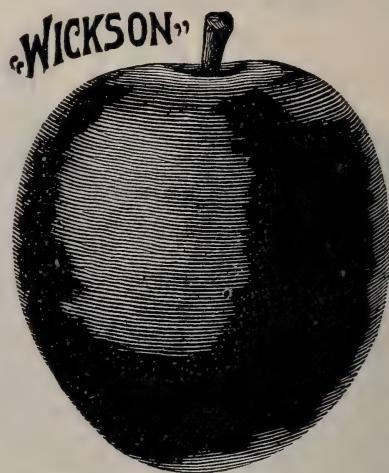
Wild Goose—Well known, large, deep red when ripe, good quality, one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

Pottawattamie—Quality excellent; an immense early annual bearer; medium size, red; tree perfectly hardy; a strong, vigorous grower; most profitable tree for the fruit grower.

Newman—Fruit medium, oblong. Color bright vermillion; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous, foliage smaller than the Wild Goose. In fertility it is truly astonishing; its fruit ripens about August 15th and lasts until September 15th.

Oriental Varieties.

Wickson—A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.



Willard—Ripens a month before Abundance, when ripe is dark red, bordering on purple; a long keeper, not inclined to decay carries to market well. Tree vigorous grower; hardy and productive. July.

Red June (*Red Nagate*)—Medium size, pointed, color deep red purple, flesh yellow, quality good; cling. A good market variety.

Burbank—Large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom, flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and

very agreeable flavor. Hardy, one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Botan (Abundance)—Beautiful, lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.



Hale.

Hale—About color and size of Burbank, ripening 7 to 10 days later. Claimed to be best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Very promising, one of the best of Mr. Burbank's productions. September.



Botan.

QUINCES.

The quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and for jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation, and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches is all the pruning that is required.

*Plant 10 feet apart each way,
435 trees to the acre.*

Bourgeat (New)—The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

Meech—A vigorous grower and immensely productive. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and

delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Orange—Fruit large, bright yellow, of excellent flavor and good bearer. The standard variety in quinces.

Orange.— $\frac{1}{4}$ size.

Champion—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, but not so high colored, more oval in shape. Quality equally fine, and a long keeper.

APRICOTS.

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the Curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums.

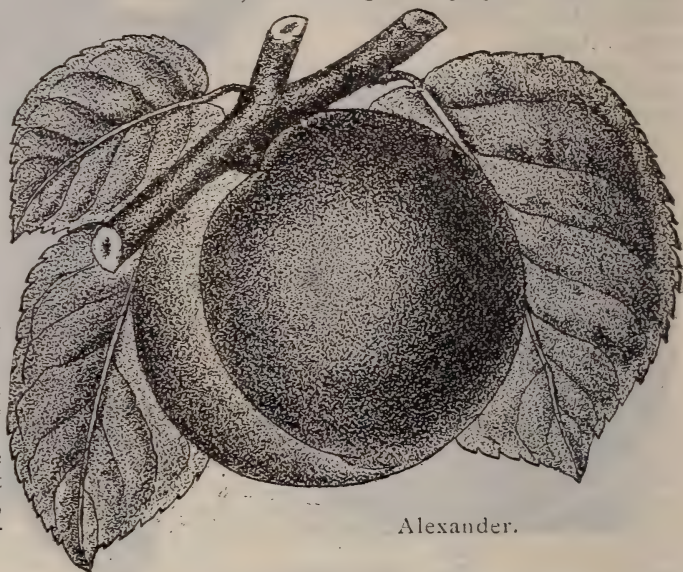
Plant same as Plums.

Early Golden—Size small, color pale orange yellow, juicy and sweet, exquisite flavor.

Moorpark — One of the largest; color orange yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

J. L. Budd (*Russian*)—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Alexander (*Russian*)—Tree hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, very beautiful, sweet and delicious.



Alexander.

SMALL FRUITS.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing — Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American — Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

MISPELN or MEDLAR.

A fruit imported by us in 1897 and is now fruiting on our grounds. It is claimed that they thrive well even in poor soil, bearing immense crops in spite of existing disadvantages, and the palatable fruit sells very readily. They are very effective



Downing's Everbearing.

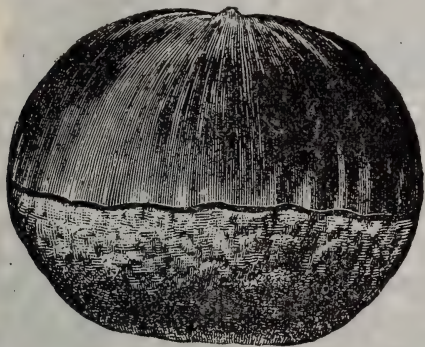
in groups as shrubbery on account of their dark, green leaves and the large, white blossoms.



Mispeln or Medlar.

NUTS.

Almond, Hard-Shell—A fine, hardy variety with large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.



Japan or Giant Chestnut.

Japan or Giant Chestnut—A dwarf grower, very distinct from other kinds, leaf being long and narrow, dark green, a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery rows frequently producing nuts. Nuts are of immense size; their productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value.

American Sweet Chestnut—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and



American Sweet Chestnut.

are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.



Paragon.

Paragon—A magnificent chestnut formerly introduced under the name of Great American but changed later to Paragon. The nuts are large, three or four in a burr, and in quality it is exceptionally sweet and rich. The tree is a most vigorous grower and an early and an abundant bearer.

Walnut
(Japan Sieboldi).

Walnut (Japan Sieboldi)—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in abundance; grown in clusters of fifteen to twenty, have a shell thicker than the English, but not as thick as the Black Walnut, much resembling Pecans. Meat is sweet, of best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous, handsome form, bears young, and is very productive. One of the most valuable introductions of recent years. Perfectly hardy here, standing 26 degrees below zero without injuring a bud. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree; should be planted in all sections.

BLACKBERRIES.

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture plant rows five feet apart and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of the cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 x 3 feet apart it takes 2078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5 x 3 feet apart it takes 2904 plants for an acre.

Taylor—One of the blackest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.



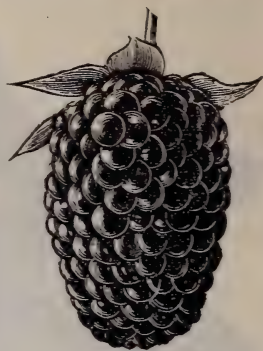
Eldorado—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core.

Snyder — Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core. Easy to pick, fruit in clusters, mostly on top like raspberries.

Iceberg Blackberry—This remarkable berry was originated by Luther Burbank. The fruit is not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger, and the berries sweeter and more tender and melting than those of the Lawton, its parent. Is quite up to the average in hardiness and productiveness. A great novelty.

Early Harvest—

This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation: a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and it bears so well, eats so well, ships so well and sells so well, that it is of notable value for a large portion of our country.



Early Harvest.

Ancient Briton—One of the best of the ancient varieties; very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems, loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, that carry well too and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.



Rathburn—A strong erect grower with strong main stem branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a Raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below

zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, standing at the head of all for quality; jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Of enormous size, berries, having measured $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, and many of the berries will run $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. 45 of them have filled a quart basket.

Minnewaski—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early.

RASPBERRIES.

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant.

*Plant in rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet apart in rows.
2904 plants to the acre.*

RED SORTS.

Brandywine—A valuable market sort by reason of its firmness, good size and bright crimson color. The canes are hardy, but lack vigor of growth, and are productive only on good, rich soil.



Miller Red.

Miller Red—Bright red color which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower; canes not as tall as Cuthbert; well adapted to carrying their immense loads of berries. Berries large, hold their size to end of season, round, bright red, core small, do not crumble, firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor.

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest, and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.



Loudon—Canes strong and hardy and wonderfully productive. Berries large size, beautiful color and fine quality. Very desirable for home or market.



Loudon.



"The Cuthbert"

Cuthbert—A remarkably strong, hardy variety, berries very large; rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

BLACK SORTS.

Souhegan—Canes very vigorous, branching freely. Ripens one week earlier than Doolittle, is larger, jet black, productive. A wonderful market berry.

Gregg or Hoosier Mammoth—A large, black raspberry, of excellent quality, wonderfully productive and very hardy, best for evaporating.

Kansas—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

Palmer's—Ripens at the same time as Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time and commands the highest price in the market.

Ohio (Alden)—Hardy, vigorous and productive, berry of fine quality, good size, bright color and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating one of the most profitable sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew, is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is under-drained, or it is

worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

To prevent mildew, spray bushes as soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows 5 ft. apart, and the plants 3 ft. apart in the rows, 2904 plants to the acre.

Houghton Seedling—A vigorous grower, very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good.

Red Jacket—As large as the largest, berry smooth; very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage is the best, never been known to mildew. We need a gooseberry which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of Industry, which mildews so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities.

Downing—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white, plants vigorous, upright, very productive, excellent, never mildews.

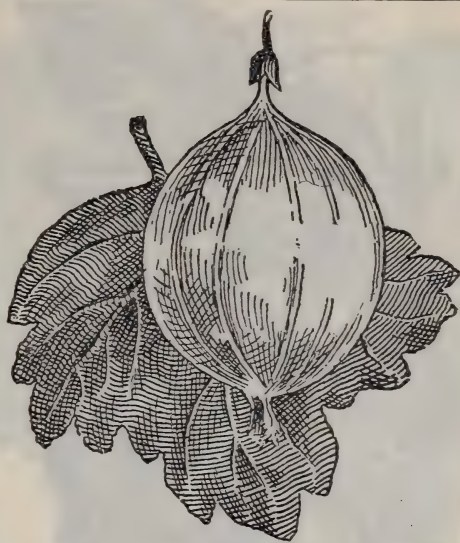
Columbus—Fruit of largest size; oval, handsome greenish yellow; finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower, so far free from mildew; foliage large and glossy. One of the best for general cultivation.

Pearl—Originated by Prof. Wm. Sanders of the Experimental Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested; nearly all the Experimental Stations in the United States for the past four years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing.



Downing,

Keepsake—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor; carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.



Pearl.

CURRENTS.

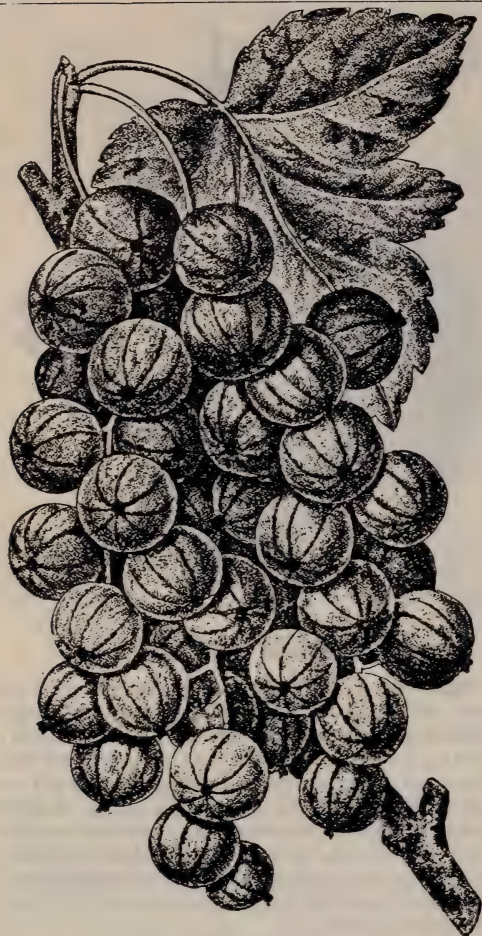
Should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy *as soon as, or before the worms appear.*

Plant same as Gooseberries.

Fay's Prolific—The best currant yet introduced; berries large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

President Wilder—Introducers says: Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity, combines more good qualities than any Red Currant he has ever fruited. It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

Crandall—Distinct from the European black varieties and without their odor; wonderfully productive, large size, easily picked and will keep longer and ship farther than any other small fruit. Free from attacks of all insect enemies.



President Wilder.

Pomona—A new red currant from Indiana; claimed to be more prolific, with fewer seeds and sweeter than the common sorts. Color a beautiful clear, bright red, about the size of Victoria; easily picked and hangs a long time after ripe.

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

White Dutch—An excellent and well known sort.

Red Dutch—An old variety, excellent and well known as the stand-by variety.

Cherry—Very popular in market, and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

La Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the best and finest; should be in every collection.

GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences,

occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows.

BLACK SORTS.

Campbell's Early—The wonderful new seedling of the distinguished horticulturist, George W. Campbell, of Ohio. Vine healthy, hardy, vigorous and a profuse bearer; bunch and berry large and handsome; quality A 1; ripens with Moore's Early, but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks. A very great acquisition.



Campbell's Early.

McPike—Originated by H. G. McPike, of Mount Lookout Park, Alton, Ill. A seedling of Worden, with all its good qualities, unequaled leaf, perfect character in every point, superb quality, color and flavor like the Worden; berries very large, measuring over three inches in circumference; easily the best grape grown.

Concord—The old stand-by. A large, purplish-black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular, best market sort.

Ives' Seedling—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color. Early.

Worden—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

Norton's Virginia—A most productive grape, both for garden and vineyard, bearing large crops in all seasons. Skin thin, flesh tender, with a brisk, refreshing flavor. Best for a dark wine and for canning. Late.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, round with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.



Moore's Early.

WHITE SORTS.

Moore's Diamond—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Vine remarkably hardy, strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

Lady Washington—Bunch and berry large; skin pale yellow, flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, very slightly vinous; of good quality. Ripens about with Concord and continues a long time in use.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries are medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Very hardy.



Moore's Diamond.

RED OR AMBER SORTS.

Catawba—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Perkins—Vine vigorous, productive; bunch compact, shouldered; ripens before Isabella. Color light red.

Agawam (*Roger's No. 15*)—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

Brilliant—One of the finest grapes of recent introduction. A cross of the Lindley and Delaware, ripening with the latter. Vine a strong grower, hardy and productive with healthy foliage. Bunch and berry large, handsome, of best quality, resembling Delaware.

Woodruff—A large, handsome, red grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord. Remarkably showy, very large bunch and berry a profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early.



Brighton.

Brighton—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

STRAWBERRIES.

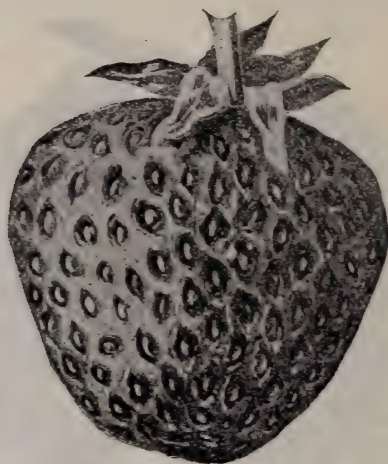
Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 4 feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers.

Our land is especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, giving us extra fine crowns and roots. Our stocks are pure,

each kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. Quality counts.

Ruby—Origin Illinois. The plant is large and robust, vigorous, hardy and very productive. The blossom is large and strongly staminate. The fruit is large and regular, except the first blossoms, which are apt to be somewhat irregular. Fruit nearly as large as the Bubach, but of a more attractive color darker crimson and flesh red to the center, retaining its fine color when canned. Its quality is unexcelled; a good shipper.



Ruby.

Beder Wood—A fine berry for home market or use; berry round, medium in size, regular, plant productive. Especially valuable as a fertilizer. Early.

Brandywine—A fine, large, late, handsome berry of excellent quality; regular conical form; dark, glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous.



Brandywine.

Clyde—Some of our best strawberry growers recommend this as the nearest approach to the perfect berry. Perfectly healthy, vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright clean foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit large, firm, never varies from its regular conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color, beauties in every way.



Clyde.

Charles Downing—An excellent variety, flesh firm, juicy and sweet. A good shipping berry.

Crescent Seedling (p)—Medium size, bright light scarlet; plant very vigorous and hardy. A great cropper.



Bubach No. 5.

Bubach No. 5—Of large and uniform size; fine form and color, great vigor of plant and productive. Leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly.

Gandy—A large, late variety, berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape, firm; plant healthy and vigorous.



Gandy.

Greenville (p)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust and one of the most productive.

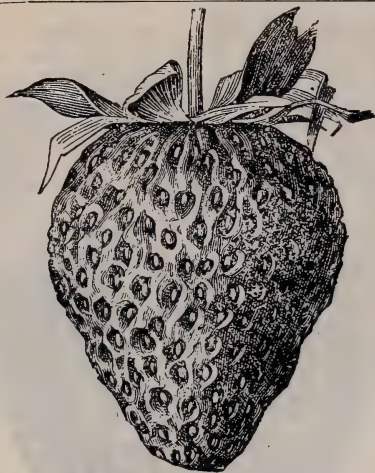
Haverland (p)—Plants large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early; berries are fine, uniform in shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red color. Exceedingly productive.



Haverland.

Jessie—Very large, fine quality. One of the finest early strawberries grown.

Parker Earle—Plant very robust; strong, penetrating roots; enormously productive; flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves; trusses strong and large;



Parker Earle.

berries regular, conical, short neck; glossy scarlet, crimson, firm. Will do best in hills. Season medium to late.



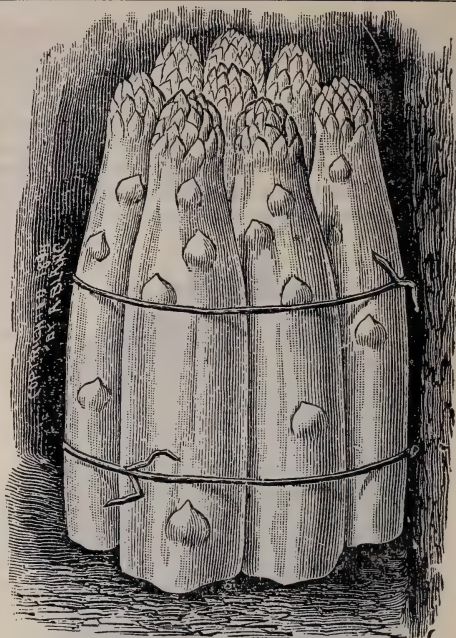
Marshall.

Marshall—Plant strong and vigorous, with heavy, thick foliage protecting the blossoms and roots. Of the largest size and the first large berry to ripen, scarcely ever misshapen; color dark rich crimson, flesh fine grained, of delicious flavor; firm, keeping and carrying to market well. With high culture it is one of the largest and finest of berries.

Warfield (p)—Plant a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and astonishingly productive. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form and slightly necked. The color is dark glossy red, holds its color and form a long time after being picked.

ASPARAGUS.

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart, fill in some well-rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that,



Columbian Mammoth White.

18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually, early in spring after loosening the beds on top, by forking them over.

Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth—Early and large and when placed on market, its appearance makes a demand for it while others are at a drag.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth variety, of vigorous growth, an old and well tried sort; very popular.


Palmetto—Of southern origin.—It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite Conover's Colossal.

Columbian Mammoth White—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the easiest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.



Ornamental Department.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

What to Plant—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue everything that is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Perennial Plants and Evergreens. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan

Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Snow-Ball, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring

or Fall. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

How to Plant—Preparation of the Roots—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots as follows:

Trees with branching heads, should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs—Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceeding years growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honey-suckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs, is when they have done flowering.

The Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

The weeping or drooping varieties will be found further on under heading "Weeping Deciduous Trees."



Our Annual Price List for Stock described in this Catalogue will be mailed on Application.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACER—Maple.

A. Dasycarpum (*Silver-Leaved*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

A. Plantanoides (*Norway*)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

A. Saccharinum (*Sugar*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

A. Wierii Laciniatum (*Wier's Cut-Leaved*)—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees, being of a rapid growth, it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

AESCULUS.—Chestnut.

A. Hippocastanum (*Horse*)—This magnificent, large-sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

A. Hippocastanum Var. Rubicunda (*Red-Flowering Horse*)—A smaller tree in all parts than above, producing deep red flowers. Very ornamental, and well adapted for lawn culture.

ALNUS.—Alder.

A. Laciniata Imperialis (*Imperial Cut-Leaved*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

A. Incana (*Black or Speckled*)—Oval, dark green foliage. Thrives on drier soils than the other sorts. Desirable.

AMALANCHIER.—Service Berry.

A. Canadensis (*Shad Flower*) A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the rivers. Also grown for its fruit.

AMYGDALUS.—Almond.

A class of ornamental trees introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grooping or for lawns.

A. Communis Var. Flore Rosea Plena (*Double-Flowering Almond Tree*)—Small, double pink flowers, born in abundance in May.

A. Communis Var. Flore Alba Plena—Double white flowers.

ARALIA.—Angelica Tree.

Very ornamental foliated plants, adapted to a variety of soils, but thriving best in well-drained situations, where the species enumerated below will prove hardy. Their immense, finely divided foliage, large, showy heads of white flowers, followed by the showy-colored seed clusters, renders them very effective. As lawn plants or for use in sub-tropical effects they will be found very useful.

A. Japonica (*Japanese*)—Small. A spreading habit of growth, with immense tripinnate foliage armed with spines. Flowers white, in immense clusters, in July.

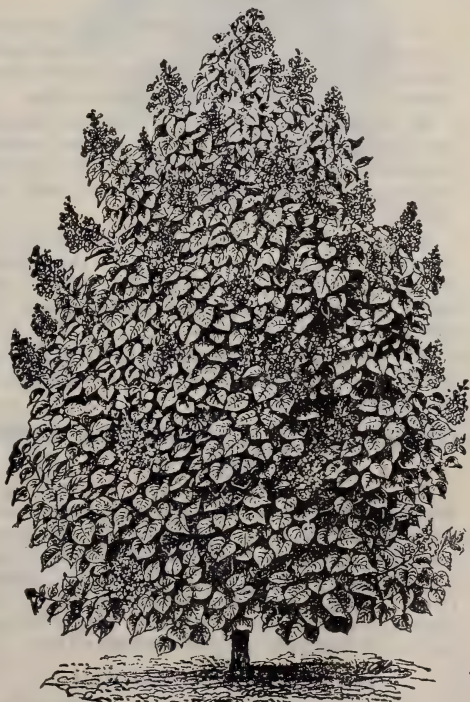
A. Spinosa (*Hercules Club*)—Small. A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

BETULA.—Birch.

B. Alba (*White*)—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

CATALPA.

Catalpa (*Tea's Japan Hybrid*)—A cross between *Catalpa Speciosa* and the Japanese *Koempferii*, and in vigorous growth it surpasses either. Has large, luxuriant foliage and large, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around



Catalpa.

the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor.

C. Bungei (*Dwarf*)—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species 5 or 6 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head.

CERASUS.—Cherry.

C. Ayium Plena (*Double-Flowering*)—The double white blossoms, like little roses, cover the tree completely, forming an object of rare beauty.

CERSIS.—Red Bud.

C. Canadensis (*American Judas*)—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers in the fifth month before the leaves expand.

EUONYMUS.—Spindle Tree.

E. Europæus—From Europe and a favorite in old gardens. Of good size, with rosy, red pods.

FRAXINUS.—Ash.

A class of large ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characters for lawn, street and park planting.

F. Ornus (*Flowering*)—A native of southern Europe, similar in foliage to our native American form, but producing very showy clusters of fringe-like flowers at the ends of the branches in May or June.

F. Alba (*White*)—A rapid growing native tree, valuable for planting on the streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

F. Excelsior (*European*)—Large. A more rounded head and darker foliage than the American Ash.

GYMNOCLADUS.—Kentucky Coffee Tree.

G. Canadensis—Medium. A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense, broad, doubly-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense, long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

HALESIA.—Silver Bell.

Broad, light green foliaged, dense growing trees of small size and well adapted for

lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered positions.

H. Tetraptera—Small. The hardiest species. Very choice.

KOELREUTERIA.

K. Paniculata—A charming small tree, a native of China, with glossy, divided foliage, and large terminal panicles of showy golden-yellow flowers in July, followed by curious bladdery seed-vessels. Its pleasingly colored foliage and neat habit of growth, with its showy flowers, render it a very desirable lawn tree.



European Larch.

LARIX.—Larch.

L. Europæus (*European*)—A beautiful, rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn.

LERIODENDRON.—Tulip Tree.

L. Tulipefera—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth shining leaves, greenish yellow flowers and an umbrageous head.

LIQUIDAMBER.—Sweet Gum.

L. Styraciflua—A large, native tree, with rough, corky bark, and shining, deeply lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

MAGNOLIA.

M. Acuminata (*Cucumber Tree*)—A beautiful and symmetrical tall tree, with large leaves; excellent for lawns and avenues.

M. Purpurea—Deep purple, and pink in throat; a dwarf, bushy variety, that blooms at intervals all summer.

PERSICA.—Peach.

P. Flore Rosea Plena (*Double Flowering*)—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

PLATANUS.—Sycamore.

P. Occidentalis—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

POPULUS.—Poplar.

P. Fastigiata (*Lombardy*)—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth.

P. Bolleana (*Poplar*) New—Pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath. Very beautiful.



Carolina Poplar.

P. Monolifera (*Carolina*)—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

P. Aurea—The golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season.

PRUNUS.—Plum.

P. Pizzardi (*Purple-leaved*)—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark, purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

P. Triloba (*Double-flowering*)—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches.

PTELIA.—Hop Tree.

Very choice lawn tree of small size, with handsome deep green, glossy trifoliate leaves, which, if bruised, exhale a pleasant, hop-like odor. This odor is especially noticeable in the seeds, which are borne in dense, showy clusters in late summer. They are of easiest culture in any soil. The Golden variety is a new introduction of the first merit.

P. Trifoliata (*Wafer Ash*)—Showy when used singly, and admirable for grouping.

P. Trifoliata Var. Aurea (*Golden*)—One of the showiest golden-foliaged trees in cultivation. The peculiar glossy surface of the foliage gives an appearance that the leaves have been varnished. It is one of, if not the highest colored, golden-foliaged hardy plant, retaining its color all summer.



Bechtel's Crab.

PYRUS.—Crab.

P. Malus Augustifolia Plena (*Bechtel's Double-flowering*)—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented Crab is a theme for poets, and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

SALISBURIA.—Maiden Hair.

S. Adiantifolia—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree, leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Coniferae.

SOPHORA.—Japonica.

A small tree, with smooth, dark green bark, pretty pinnate leaves, and white pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters.



Salisburia.

SORBUS.—Ash.

S. Aucuparia (*Mountain*)—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

TAXODIUM.—Cypress.

T. Distichum (*Deciduous*)—A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is a

straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip, as stiff and dignified as a church spire. Although a native of southern swamps it does well in cities, it is a favorite in our St. Louis Parks, especially "Tower Grove Park," in which are some of the finest specimens. Our stock of these valuable trees is very fine.

TILIA.—Linden.

T. Americana (*American*)—A fine pyramidal tree, with large sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

T. Europea (*European*)—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

ULMUS.—Elm.

U. Americana (*American*)—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

U. Campestre (*English*)—A native of Europe; a noble, rapid-growing tree, forming a dense head; a desirable tree for streets, avenues, etc.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.**BETULA.—Birch.**

B. Alba Var. Laciniata Pendula (*Cut-Leaved Weeping*)—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.



Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry.

Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry:

A graceful and beautiful, hardy tree, forming a perfect, umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed and of a delightful, fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

Camperdown Weeping Elm.

One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn, with broad foliage and branches weeping gracefully to the ground.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

An exceedingly graceful tree. Fine for small lawns.

Babylonica Weeping Willow.

A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all our Weeping Willows.

New American.

An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season.

Our selections of **HARDY SHRUBS** is one of the finest and most complete in the west. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence or better an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.—Special prices will be made on large selections or quantities.

ALTHAEA.—Hibiscus.*Rose of Sharon.*

The Althaeas are fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer-blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades.

A. Ardens—Double violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled, vigorous, very fine.

A. Boule De Feu—Large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal, one of the finest reds, vigorous.

A. Leopoldii— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across flower; very double, deep rose.

A. Pompon Rouge— $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; color light rose; outer petal, broad and show cardinal base; inner petals quilled; show fine stamens distinct, fine, vigorous.

A. Pulcherrima—Very large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; double white, shaded to pink; outer rows of petals broad and show cardinal base; inner petals quilled; we think the finest in the collection, strong grower.

A. Coelestis—Beautiful, large, single, four inches and upwards in diameter. Color a delicate shade of azure blue, fine and distinct.

A. Alba—Double, white.

A. Rubra—Double, red.

A. Purpurea—Double, purple.

A. Var. Flore Plena—Double, rose flowers, variegated leaves.



Althaea.—Rose of Sharon.

CALYCANTHUS.*Carolina Allspice.*

C. Floridus—A well-known native bush, bearing very double, purple, fragrant flowers.

**CEANOTHUS.***(New Jersey Tea.)*

C. Americanus—A low bush, an early bloomer, small white flowers in great profusion.

*Calycanthus Floridus.***CHIONANTHUS.***(White Fringe.)*

C. Virginica—A small, native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

*Chionanthus.***CLETHRA.—Sweet Pepper Bush.**

C. Alnifolia—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes, an excellent honey plant for bees.

CORNUS.—Cornel or Dogwood.

A valuable class of shrubs, with handsome variegated foliage in some, ornamental bark in others, and all with showy heads of flowers, followed by ornamental fruits. All of easy culture in most soils.

C. Mascula (*Cornelian Cherry*)—April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

*Sweet Pepper Bush.*

C. Sanguinea Var. Elegantissima Variegata (*Variegated Red Ozier*)—A form

with beautifully variegated, silver and green foliage. One of the finest of variegated shrubs.

C. Sanguinea (*Red Ozier*)—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

C. Siberica (*Siberian Red Ozier*)—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea* with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

COTONEASTER.

Desirable garden shrubs on account of the beauty of their foliage, flowers and fruits. Although natives of the Himalayas, they are quite hardy as far as tested, yet a somewhat protected situation is a safe plan.

C. Frigida—May and June. A sub-evergreen shrub with dark green, elliptical foliage, snowy white flowers in abundance and followed by ornamental crimson fruits, ripening in September and remaining on the most of the winter.

C. Simondsii (*Simond's Cotoneaster*)—A fine kind, with deep orange fruits.

CORONILLA.—Scorpion Senna.

A showy plant, succeeding best in light, well-drained soil.

C. Emerus—A dense, symmetrical shrub with deep, glossy green, compound foliage



Japan Quince.

and showy yellow flowers, conspicuously tipped with red. A choice shrub, blooming freely in May and June.

CYDONIA.—Japan Quince.

C. Japonica—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

C. Japonica Rosea—A beautiful, scarce variety, with flowers of a delicate blush or pink shade, or sometimes nearly white.

COLUTEA.—Bladder Senna.

Fast-growing shrub, thriving in any soil.

C. Arborescens (*Tree Colutea*)—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed-pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending to the crater.

CYTISUS.—Laburnum.

C. Purpurescens (*Purple Flowering*)—Europe. Choice dwarf growing shrub for front of borders, or used as an edging plant, low growing, globular bush, with purplish bark, oval, dark green foliage, and a wealth of clusters of pea-shaped flowers, with purple upper petals and pure white under petals.



DEUTZIA.

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, and free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

D. Crenata Plena (*Double Pink*)—All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties.

D. C. Candidissima (*Double White*)—Very pretty; pure white.

D. C., Pride of Rochester—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded.

D. C. Watereri—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

D. Gracilis (*Dwarf*)—A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

DESMODIUM.—Tick-Trefoil.

Attractive foliated plants of vigorous yet low growth, adapted to any good garden soil. Their great and unequalled merit lies in their late season of blooming and its continuation until cut down by frost.

D. Japonicum—September. Pure white pea-shaped flowers in dense pendulous spikes all along the branches in late September. A choice species.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright, yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, as shown in the cut; oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red, very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly sharp, pleasant flavor and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.



EXOCHORDA.

Pearl Bush.

E. Grandiflora—A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush 10–12 feet high in as many years. The pure, white flowers are borne in clusters, on light, wiry branches, which bend be-



neath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful, and the unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly whiteness.

FORSYTHIA.—Golden Bell.

F. Suspensa—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

HALESIA.—Silver Bell.

See Deciduous Trees, page 36.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.



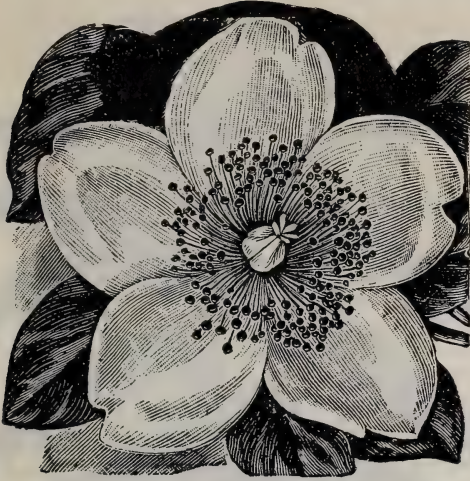
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HYPERICUM.—St. John's Wort.

Elegant medium or small-sized shrubs of easy culture in any soil. Valuable for grouping with other shrubbery near the outer edge, or a group of the various species of the class alone would produce an excellent effect. Useful to grow in sandy situations.

H. Aureum—July to September. One of the grandest of medium growing shrubs, forming a dense, globular head, and producing a constant succession of intensely brilliant, golden-yellow flowers in the greatest abundance for a period of several weeks. The foliage is of pleasing color and shape. Very choice.

H. Patulum—July. Low-spreading habit, showy yellow flowers.



Hypericum Aureum.

KERRIA (Corchorus).—Globe Flower.

Handsome, free-flowering shrubs, thriving in common garden soils.

K. Japonica—All summer. Handsome, light-green, finely-toothed foliage and showy flowers, freely and continuously produced.

K. Japonica Var. Follis Variegata (*Variegated leaved*)—A choice sort, with beautifully variegated silver and green foliage. Elegant at the edge of shrubberies.

KOELREUTERIA.

See Deciduous Trees, page 36.

LESPEDEZA.—Bush Clover.

A charming shrub for all soils, valuable for single planting or grouped with other shrubs.

L. Bicolor—Very rare Japanese plant, forming a large shrub or small tree, with a very effective pendulous tend of the branchlets. The foliage is clover-like and flowers are pea-shaped, pink and white and borne in drooping clusters from the axils of the leaves, and in such profusion as to bend the branches with their weight.

PHILADELPHUS.—Syringa or Mock Orange.

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or use as single specimen lawn plants, they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning, and quickly reassume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

P. Coronarius (*Mock Orange*)—Early June. Fragrant, pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

P. Coronarius Var. Plena (*Double-flowered Mock Orange*)—A semi-double form.

P. Coronarius Var. Follis Aureus (*Golden Syringa*)—A dense-growing form, with clear, golden yellow foliage, well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered.



Philadelphus.

P. Sanguineus—A native species, with long, dull, red branches and numerous, medium sized, white flowers. Resembling orange blossoms.

POTENTILLA.—Cinquifol.

A dense, medium-growing shrub of easiest culture in any soil, and succeeding admirably in the driest situations.

P. Fruticosa—July to September. Narrow foliage with silky under-surface. Flowers yellow and borne in continuous succession for a long season.

PRIVET.—California Privet.

P. Ovalifolium—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

**RHODOTYPUS.—White Kerria.**

R. Kerrioides—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slen-

der-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

RIBES.—Currant.

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides their ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the sorts is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

R. Aureum (*Missouri Currant*)—May. Golden-yellow, spicily fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy, autumnal coloring.

R. Gordonianum (*Gordon's Currant*)—May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice.

R. Sanguineum Var. Flore Plena (*Double crimson-flowering*)—Flowers very double, showy. This and its type do best in somewhat protected situation.

RHUS.—Sumach.

R. Cotinus (*Purple Fringe*)—A much admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in middle summer.

R. Glabra Var. Laciniata (*Cut-leaved*)—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups or the lawn.

SAMBUCUS.—Elder.

Rapid-growing shrubs, with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature.



Rhus Glabra.

The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

S. Nigra Var. Aurea (*Golden*)—A beautiful golden-foliaged form. Very useful for foliage effect.

S. Nigra Var. Laciniata (*Cut-leaved*)—Deeply-cut foliage.

S. Nigra Var. Variegata (*Variegated*)—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

SPIREA.—Meadow Sweet.

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

S. Anthony Waterer—A new crimson-flowered variety, one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant it is a fine plant for house decoration.

S. Billardii—Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. Collosa—A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink and very showy.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

S. Prunifolia—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

S. Reevesii—One of the most ornamental. Showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

S. Reevesii Fl. Pl.—A perfect gem; each individual flower as double as a *Ranunculus* and very conspicuous.

S. Opulifolia Aurea—Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

S. Douglassii—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose colored flowers. One of the best.

S. Van Houtte—The grandest of all the *Spireas*; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

STEPHANANDRA.

S. Flexuosa—July. An elegant new Japanese shrub of great ornamental merit. It forms a dense-growing shrub with peculiarly graceful and wavy branches. The foliage is handsomely and deeply cut, and of a pleasing color. Flowers are in dense spikes along the branches, and pure white. Very rare and choice as yet.

SYRINGA.—Lialac.

S. Persian—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the common lialac. We have these in red and white colors.

S. Vulgaris (*Common Lialac*)—Large shrub, with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple.

S. Alba—Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

We have this year added to our list the following new and desirable varieties of double Lialacs, of which we give brief descriptions. Strong plants of the following varieties.

S. V. Alphonse Lavellei—Large trusses, lialac purple.

S. V. Belle de Nancy—Large branched trusses, pinkish white, fine.

S. V. La Tour de Auvergne—Large branched trusses, very full, flowers large, beautiful purple, buds reddish.

S. V. Mad. Abel de Chatenay—Solid trusses, medium size, very full, flowers milk white.

S. V. Jean Bart—Long trusses, very full, rosy violet.

S. V. Jules Finger—Flowers lively rose, changing to lialac-blue, trusses very large and branched.

S. V. Mad. Lemoine—Solid trusses, large florets of purest white.

S. V. Pres. Carnot—Fine large pyramidal trusses, pale-lialac with white center.

S. V. Pres. Grevy—Very large, branched trusses, flowers large, rosy-lialac, changing to lialac.

TAMARISK.—African Tamarix.

T. Africana—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a juniper, and delicate small rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Red—Beautiful pink and rose-colored, blossoms in June.

White—Flowers white, bloom in May and June.

VIBURNUM.—Snowball.

V. Opulus—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

V. Plicatum (*Chinese*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from China; flowers in large globular head, pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

WEIGELIA.—Diervilla.

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.



Weigelia.—Diervilla.

W. Almabilis Alba—Flowers white, changing to light blush at maturity. Strong growth.

W. Rosea—One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

W. Rosea Nana Variegata—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

W. Rosea Var. Kosteriana Follis Variegata (*Koster's Weigelia*)—Foliage

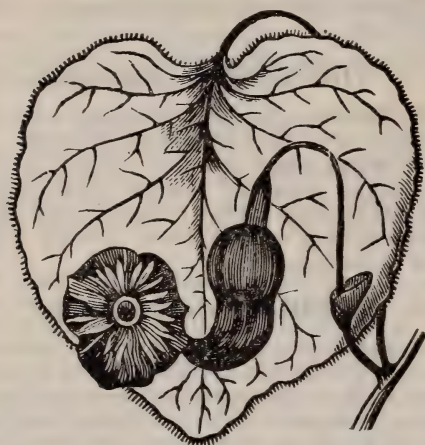
beautifully margined with yellow; flowers pink.

W. Lavallei—A new hybrid sort, with dark reddish purple flowers, that blooms more than once during summer.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage, turning brilliant red in the autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.



Aristolochia Sipho.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

(*Dutchman's Pipe.*)

A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large and are edible, like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

CLEMATIS.

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

C. Coccinea—A native southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

C. Flamula—Sweet scented, the flowers are small, pure white and very fragrant.

C. Henryii—A magnificent, large, white flower, a free grower and most profuse bloomer.

C. Jackmanii—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best.



Clematis Jackmanii.

C. Paniculata—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

WISTERIA.

W. Sinensis (*Chinese*)—Flowers in clusters, pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.



Wisteria.



Aurea Reticulata.

HONEYSUCKLE.

H. Aurea Reticulata—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

H. Chinese Evergreen—Blossoms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white, quite distinct.

H. Halleana—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

H. Monthly Fragrant—A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

H. Scarlet Trumpet—A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright, red, trumped-shaped flowers.

HEDGE PLANTS.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one to two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.**OSAGE ORANGE.**

Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

JAPAN QUINCE.

Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compact; will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*.

This is the most glossy-leaved and rapid-growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns and is

the universal favorite. Entirely hardy and adapted to all parts of the country.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this Catalogue:

Althæas,

Philadelphus,

Roses,

Spiræas,

Tartarian Honeysuckle.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

All described in their appropriate places in this Catalogue.

American Arbor Vitæ,

Hemlock,

Norway Spruce (especially adapted for wind-brakes),

Siberian Arbor Vitæ,

Globe Arbor Vitæ, for borders.



Our Annual Price List for Stock described in this Catalogue will be mailed on Application.

ROSES.



HYBRID PERPETUAL.

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

All roses offered by us are strong, field grown plants and will be sent out in dormant condition.

Alfred Colomb—Carmine crimson; large full, fine globular form.

Anna Diesbach—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particular fine in bud; flowers slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

American Beauty—Deep pink, shaded with carmine; large, globular.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large, very double and full, color a rich dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon; highly scented.

Caprice—Striped pink and white; a decided novelty.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Fisher Homes—Like Gen. Jacqueminot, ut the flowers are fuller and more freely reduced.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center; large and full.

La Reine—Glossy rose, large, full, and very free-flowering.

Mad. Masson—Large and double; color a reddish crimson; of fine form; a fine autumn bloomer.



Mrs. John Laing.

Mrs. John Laing—Delicate pink, fragrant, a continuous bloomer.

Mad. Plantier (*Hyb. China*)—Pure white; a profuse bloomer.

M. P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; fine.

Pierre Notting—Deep maroon; large globular form; superb.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose with carmine center.

Gen. Washington—Perfectly double, large fine form. Color soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.



Clio.

Clio—Flesh color, flowers often 6 inches in diameter; very fine.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson, scarlet color.

Jules Margottin—Carmine rose; large, full, free blooming, of vigorous habit.

Margaret Dickson—Ivory white, the best white hybrid perpetual to date.

Marchioness of Lorne—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine; very sweet, full and finely cup-shaped.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford—This lovely new hybrid is one of the few large flowering roses that bloom constantly and are perfectly hardy. Color deep rosy-pink, the outer petals are tinted with pale flesh in quite a new and unique shade; white at base of petals.

Mad. Pierre Guillot—Large, globular flowers, full and double; color delicate orange yellow, distinctly veined and bordered with clear pink; very unique and beautiful.

Paul Neyron—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with glossy fo-



Gen. Jacqueminot.

liage and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late in October.



Prince Camille de Rohan.

Mad. Schwaller—A remarkable Rose, having the strength and style of the Hybrid Perpetual and the free flowering qualities of the Tea; color deep rosy flesh, deepening on edge of petals.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to an intense maroon, shaded black, large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

White Rambler (*Thalia*)—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with C. Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is a pure, clear white. Ses

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*)—A new hardy, yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler in large clusters; flowers of medium size in immense clusters; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. A strong plant; in full bloom makes one of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable.

Paul's Carmine Pillar—Rosy carmine flowers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across; very floriferous and showy.

Empress of China—It commences blooming early in the spring and continues until the ground freezes solid. Very fragrant, is of beautiful form, especially valuable for button-hole bouquets. Color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red, like an apple bloom. It is nearly double, with a waxy appearance like a tea-rose. Well worthy a trial by all lovers of the rose.

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white, with a faint blush.

Queen of the Prairie—Large clusters of red flowers. Very hardy.

MOSS ROSES.

Perpetual White Moss—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Crimson Globe Moss—A beautiful crimson; has the fine form of H. P's.



Rambler Rose.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

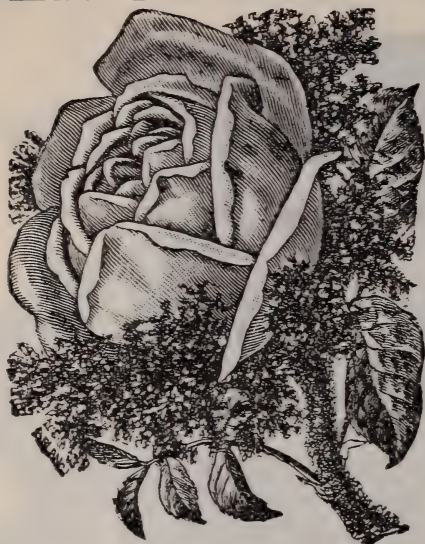
Caroline Marniesse—White; absolutely hardy; always in bloom.

Etoile de Lyon—Lemon yellow, best bedding rose of its color.

Hermosa—It would be but a waste of words to write a lengthy description of Hermosa. It is too well known and too great a favorite. It is always in bloom and always beautiful; the color is a most pleasing shade

of pink, very fragrant. A grand rose for bedding or pot culture.

Meteor—We have no red Rose that is better for general purposes or that gives as many perfect shaped flowers on nice, long stems. The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. The plant is of vigorous growth, and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or pot culture.



Moss Rose.

Duchess de Brabant—In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume and a remarkable profusion of bloom and foliage; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

Mrs. De Graw—Rich, glossy pink, very fragrant, entirely hardy.

Louis Phillippe—An old and well known sort, dark red, always in bloom.



ETOILE DE LYON.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Flesh color; large and fine.

Clothilde Soupert (*Poly*)—Pearly white; very double, produced in clusters, very free-blooming.

La France (*Hybrid Tea*)—Silvery rose.

Souvenir de Wootton—The color is a beautiful shade of crimson, deliciously fragrant, a constant and most prolific bloomer.

TRAILING ROSES.

Manda's Triumph—Double white.

Pink Roamer—Pink.

South Orange Perfection—Blush.

Universal Favorite—Double rose.

Wichuriana—White.

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

These lovely hybrids are crosses between the Common Sweet Briar and various garden Roses. Like their parent, the Common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. They are perfectly hardy and very robust growth.

Anne of Geierstein—Dark crimson, blanching habit.

Brenda—Maiden's Blush or Peach, dainty in color and shade.

Green Mantle—Bright, rich pink, with band of white.

Meg Merrilees—Gorgeous crimson, very free flowering, seeds abundantly.

Rose Bradwardine—Beautiful clear rose, perfect shape; very profuse, strong.

ROSA RUGOSA.

Alba—A splendid white variety; highly scented.

Rubra—Bright rosy crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub.



Trailing Rose.

EVERGREENS (Coniferae).

These trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc., etc.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

Norway Spruce (*Abies Excelsia*)—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

White Spruce (*Abies Alba*)—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Abies Pungens*)—Of pyramidal form and compact growth, somewhat similar to the White Spruce, but with foliage of a rich steel blue color.

Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Canadensis*)—A nativespecies of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.



Norway Spruce.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*)—From Central Europe, leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere, and one of the most valuable conifers for wind-breaks, belts, etc.



Austrian Pine.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)—A rapid grower, very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and masses.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)—An old and well-known native tree, of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

Dwarf Mountain Pine (*Pinus Mugho*)—Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Hibernica*)—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

American Arborvitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—A well-known native species of great

value. It forms an upright, conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja Siberica*)—Similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more upright in habit. Is valuable for hedging and single specimens.

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja Globosa*)—Forms dense, low globe, handsome shade of green.



Irish Juniper.

SELECT HARDY PERENNIALS.

Although popularly known as old fashioned plants, perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste for this class of plants has been developed, which is certain to continue and make perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centres of Europe for many years.

Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in which the plants should be set as early in the season as possible so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is not convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking, will be found very beneficial. Short grass, the rakings of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall; this may be forked into the soil early in the spring, and, beyond this, little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

The following list has been made with special pains as to worthy varieties, large range of colors and different styles of growth. We shall endeavor to add yearly to our list any varieties that we think worthy and discard such as we think undesirable.

For such of our customers who are not acquainted with the different varieties we offer collections of our own selection in lots of 12, 25, 50 or 100 distinct species, that will keep the garden gay with flowers from the time frost leaves the ground until late in the autumn.

ACHILLEA.—Milfoil or Yarrow.

Ptarmica Fl. Pl. "The Pearl"—Flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems of the purest white; as a summer cut-bloom it is a great acquisition.

Filipendulina (Noble Yarrow)—A vigorous, showy species, with golden yellow flowers in dense, flat corymbs; foliage very handsome.



Achillea.—(The Pearl.)

Millefolium Roseum—Finely cut deep green foliage; flowers pink in dense heads. Well worth growing, both as a border plant and for cutting.



Anthemis.

ANTHEMIS.**Hardy Golden Marguerite.**

These hardy Marguerites are among the most satisfactory summer-flowering perennials, succeeding in the poorest soil and blooming continuously during the entire summer.

Tinctoria—Of dense, bushy habit, with large, golden yellow flowers.

ANTHERICUM.

Liliastrum (*St. Bruno's Lily*)—A beautiful plant, with narrow, grass-like foliage, and long spikes of white, fragrant, lily-like flowers.

Liliago (*St. Bernard's Lily*)—A pretty species, bearing spikes of white flowers.



Anthericum Liliastrum.

ANEMONES.—Windflower.**JAPANESE VARIETIES.**

The varieties of *Anemone Japonica* are among the most desirable of our hardy perennial plants. Commencing to flower in

August, they continue to increase in beauty until cut down by heavy frost late in the fall, frequently flowering as late as the middle of November. They delight in well enriched soil, where they can be liberally supplied with water during hot weather.

Queen Charlotte—Nothing in the way of new, hardy perennial plants pleased us so much last summer as this grand, new *Anemone*, which we consider the greatest acquisition in this class of plants for many years. The plant is of strong, robust growth, much more vigorous than any of the old varieties, and commences to flower at least four weeks earlier than these. The flowers, which are large, semi-double, frequently measure 4 inches across and are of that pleasing shade of pink peculiar to the *La France Rose*, a color that is not often met with in hardy perennials.

Japonica Elegans — Carmine, yellow centre, dark eye.

Japonica Whirlwind — A semi-double form of, and in general style and habit identical with, the white *Anemone*. Even more free flowering than the original type. The flowers, which are 2½ to 3 inches across, have several rows of pure white sepals, and have the advantage of lasting much longer than the single varieties.

Pennsylvanica (*Pennsylvanian Windflower*)—The prettiest of our native *Windflowers*, producing its large white flowers, which are slightly tinged with rose on the reverse side, in the greatest profusion from June to August; an excellent plant either for the border or rockery, and succeeds equally well in sun or shade.

AQUILEGIA.—Columbine.

The *Columbines* are old favorites that succeed in any ordinary garden soil. The varieties offered are a selection of the best kinds.

Chrysantha — The beautiful golden-spurred "Columbine." Flowers golden-yellow; blooms in the early spring; 3 feet.

Chrysantha Alba—A pretty white-flowered form of the above.

Cœrulea—This is the true blue form of *Rocky Mountain Columbine*, one of the handsomest of the family.

ASTERS.—Hardy.**Michælmass Daisies or Star Worts.**

These are among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom at a season when most other hardy flowers are past. The collection offered below is made up of the choicest varieties only the weedy sorts being eliminated.

TALL-GROWING VARIETIES.

Amethystinus — Lovely amethyst-blue flowers; 3 feet.

Lady Trevelyan—A fine, large, pure white.

Linosyris—A small-leaved variety, growing about 2 feet high; flowers deep yellow, entirely distinct.

Robert Parker—Large sprays of beautiful lavender-blue flowers, with yellow centre.

BOLTONIA.—False Chamomile.

Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet, with large single Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and with its hundreds of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

Latisquama—Pink, slightly tinged with lavender.



Campanula Pyramidalis.

CAMPANULA.—Bell Flower.

The Bell Flowers are among the most important of the hardy plants, combining a wide range of habit and color with perfect hardiness.

Grossekii—One of the prettiest of the Canterbury Bells, of erect habit, with dark, blue flowers.

Persicifolia Alba—Identical with the above, but with single white flowers, very pretty and free-flowering.

Pyramidalis (*The Chimney Bell Flower*)—The most conspicuous of all Campanulas, and an attractive plant for the herbaceous border, forming a perfect pyramid 4 to 5 feet high, crowded with large salver-like blue flowers.



Caryopteris Mastacanthus.

CARYOPTERIS.

Mastacanthus (*Blue Spiraea*)—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is a rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture, blooming continuously from midsummer until cut by frost in the fall.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Marguerites.

These summer-flowering Chrysanthemums or Marguerites are becoming general favorites, and deservedly so. They are free-growing perennials, not exceeding 2½ feet in height, forming large bushes which are covered with bloom the entire summer; the flowers are large, pure white and of great substance, lasting a week or more when cut; they continue in bloom all summer and are perfectly hardy.

Maximum Triumph—Flowers four inches in diameter with broad, heavy overlapping petals.

CLEMATIS.

The variety listed below forms erect bushes two to three feet high, and is admirably adapted for planting in the border.

Davidiana — A most desirable variety, with fresh, bright, green foliage and tubular bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender blue, deliciously fragrant.



Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora.

COREOPSIS.

Lanceolata Grandiflora — This handsome perennial is now probably the most popular perennial plant in cultivation. It begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until cut down by severe freezing weather; it is continually one mass of golden-yellow. The flowers, which are of graceful form, are invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes; it is easily grown, is perfectly hardy and succeeds in almost any position, and after once planted takes care of itself.

DELPHINIUMS.—Hardy Larkspur.

The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed.

Chinensis—A very pretty and effective variety, growing about 18 inches high, with large, open panicles of handsome flowers, varying in color through all the lighter shades of blue to almost white; should be in every collection.

Formosum — Probably the best known and most popular of the Larkspurs, producing long spikes of deep blue flowers with white eye; one of the best.

Belladonna — Cannot be recommended too highly on account of its large, lovely, sky-blue flowers, which are heightened in richness by a distinct silvery sheen; remarkably free-flowering; beginning in May it continues a mass of bloom until late in fall.

DICTAMNUS.—Gas Plant.

A very showy border perennial, forming a bush about 2½ feet in height, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers, giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil, which ignites when a match is applied to it.



Dictamnus.

Fraxinella — Showy, rosy-pink flowers, with deeper veins.

Alba—Pure white.

DIELYTRA or DICENTRA.

Spectabilis (*Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower*)—Adapted for out-door planting doing splendidly in semi-shaded positions or for forcing for early spring blooming. It bears long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers.

DORONICUM.—Leopard's-Bane.

The *Doronicums* are one of the most effective of our very early spring flowering perennials, beginning to bloom in April and continuing at intervals throughout the season, or, if placed in pots in fall, they can readily be forced into flower during the winter months in the conservatory or window garden. They succeed under almost all conditions, and are worthy of a place in every garden.

Caucasicum — Bright yellow flower, 2 inches across.

Excelsum — Produces large orange yellow flowers, 4 inches in diameter.

ECHINACEA.—Giant Purple Cone-Flower.

Purpurea — One of the good, old hardy perennials, introduced more than a century ago, but has been lost sight of for many years. We consider it one of the most interesting plants in our entire collection of hardy perennials. It is of easy culture, succeeding in any soil, forming large, broad, bushy plants, producing from mid-summer until late autumn a constant succession of large, showy, reddish-purple flowers, about 4 inches across, with a remarkably large cone-shaped centre of brown, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines.

EUPATORIUM.

Coelestinum—A pretty, hardy plant, with light blue flowers similar to the *Ageratum*; begins to flower in July and continues until frost; a most desirable and showy plant, and a color that is always scarce.

FUNKIA.—Plantain Lily.

Coerulea—Blue, broad green leaves.

Alba—Pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers; borne in large clusters.

GAILLARDIA.

Grandiflora—Gaillardias are among the showiest and most effective of hardy perennial plants; beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire season; they will thrive in almost any position or in any soil, but respond freely to liberal feeding; being perfectly hardy they require absolutely no protection, taking care



of themselves. The flowers are large, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they are produced on long stems, and are excellent for cutting, and of the most gorgeous coloring. The centre is dark red brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all these colors in one flower.

GERANIUM.—Crane's Bill.

Sanguineum—A desirable plant either for the rockery or border, with pretty cut foliage, forming a compact bush with bright crimson-purple flowers, and continues in bloom from early in the summer until late in the autumn.

GEUM.

Coccineum — A pretty border plant, growing about 2 feet high and producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers during most of the summer and fall months.

GYPSOPHILA. — Baby's Breath.

Paniculata — A beautiful old-fashioned perennial, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial, and attracting the eye of everyone. When in bloom it forms a



Funkia Alba.

symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers, and some most lovely effects can be produced with it.

HELIOPSIS.—Orange Sunflower.

Similar in general habit to *Helianthus*, but commencing to flower earlier in the season; of dwarfer habit, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height; very valuable for cutting.

Pitcherianus—A desirable, hardy herbaceous plant, growing from 2 to 3 feet high and a perpetual bloomer, beginning to flower early in the season and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden-yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and are very graceful for cutting.



Arundo Donax.

GRASSES.—Hardy Ornamental.

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn, nothing gives a finer effect than these; they are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

Arundo Donax (*Swamp Cane or Fishing Pole Cane*)—Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in one season, it is quite a curiosity here in this climate; must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out; poles should be cut before covering in fall. Beautiful for a center in a large group of ornamental grasses or hiding unsightly objects; will multiply yearly by sending up new canes.

Erianthus Ravennae—Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata—Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (*Zebra Grass*)—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn.

Gynerium Argentum (*Pampas Grass*)—One of the most effective. Its silvery plumes are produced on stems 8 to 16 feet high. Well established plants can remain in the open ground if protected.

HELENIUM.—Sneeze-Wort.

All of these are desirable border plants, with broad, spreading heads of flowers, each species covering a long blooming season.

Grandicephalum Striatum—One of our most desirable perennial plants. It is of strong, robust, erect habit, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with flowers about 1½ inches in diameter, in large, branching heads, of a deep orange color, irregularly striped and blotched with crimson, but occasionally, during extremely hot weather, becoming entirely yellow.

Pumilum—A most useful summer and autumn-flowering perennial, growing about 18 inches high and almost smothered during its flowering season with its golden-yellow blossoms. In England this is a great favorite as a cut flower, and is grown by the acre for the Covent Garden Market.

HELIANTHUS.—Hardy Sunflowers.

The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders, for planting among shrubbery, or as clumps on the lawn. They are remarkably free flowering, will succeed in any soil, and are invaluable for decorative purposes as cut flowers during the summer.

Multiflorus Fl. Pl. (*Double Hardy Sun-Flower*) — One of the most useful perennial plants in cultivation. It is perfectly hardy and produces its large, double, Dahlia-like, golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire summer and fall.

Maximilliana—A most graceful single-flowered variety, growing from 5 to 7 feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long, graceful sprays, which make it invaluable for cutting purposes.

HEUCHERA.—Alum-Root.

Sanguinea—A most desirable perennial of dwarf, compact branching growth and robust constitution, growing about 2 feet high. The flowers are produced in loose, graceful spikes and come in the greatest profusion. In color it varies from light coral-red to crimson, and when seen in full perfection dazzles the eye with its brilliancy.

HEMEROCALLIS.—Day Lily.

Flava (*Yellow Day Lily*)—A most useful and desirable herbaceous plant, producing



Heuchera Sanguinea.

its large fragrant yellow flowers during July and August in the greatest profusion; the plants grow about 3 feet high.

Kwanso (*Double Orange Lily*)—A double flowering form of the Orange Lily, and a most desirable herbaceous plant, that deserves being planted very largely; large orange-colored flowers shaded copper; blooms the greater part of summer.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Superb Double.

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained and will repay in quantity and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection during the winter will be beneficial.

We offer extra strong one year old clumps that are certain to produce grand spikes of flowers this season in the following colors, viz.:

White, Pink, Salmon, Yellow, Maroon, and Bright Red.

HIBISCUS.—Mallow.

A desirable border plant with large foliage and large showy flowers of delicate coloring produced during the entire summer.

Moschuetos (*Swamp Rose Mallow*)—Flowers 6 inches in diameter, of a light rosy-red color with darker eye.



Hibiscus.—(Crimson Eye.)

Moschuetos ("*Crimson Eye*")—Flowers of immense size, often measuring *twenty inches in circumference*. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the centre.

LOBELIAS.

Handsome border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, but preferring a moist deep loam, where they will not suffer from drouth. Few plants are more effective at their season of bloom.

Cardinalis (*Cardinal Flower*)—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers; strong plants, often producing 10 to 18 spikes, 12 to 24 inches long.

Syphilitica—Dense spikes of fine, deep blue flowers.

LYSIMACHIA.

Clethroides (*Loose-strife*)—A fine hardy variety, growing about two feet high, with long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers.

LYCHNIS.

Chalcedonica Fl. Pl. (*Jerusalem Cross*)
A fine perennial, producing immense heads

of vermilion scarlet flowers, far exceeding in brilliancy many of the brightest Geraniums. A gem for cutting, and one of the showiest border plants.

Semperflorens Plenissima—This pretty variety begins to flower early in the spring, and continues throughout the entire summer. The flower is of a beautiful, tender rose color, and is produced in long, bushy spikes.

Vespertina, Double White—Large, double white flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion during the entire summer; taking the place of the Carnation at a season when double white flowers are scarce.

Splendens, Double Red (*Ragged Robin*)—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June it sends up tall spikes of handsome double, deep-red flowers of a most exquisite fragrance, and remains in perfection from a month to six weeks.

LYTHRUM.

Roseum Superbum (*Purple Loose-strife*)—A strong-growing, shrub-like plant, thriving in almost any position, producing large spikes of rose-colored flowers.

JAPANESE IRIS.—*Iris Kämpferii*.

These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are destined to become more popular every season. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of these flowers measure from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rival the orchids in their rich colorings and markings. While the Iris succeeds in almost any soil, and under any conditions, they delight in a rich, deep, wet position, and should be abundantly supplied with manure and water.

Iso-no-nami—Ground color of the three larger petals silvery-white, delicately veined and traced with violet, with golden-rayed centre, the three minor petals deep purple, edged with white, while the standards are violet, edged with white.

Kumoma-no-sora (*Sky Amidst the Cloud*)—The flower consists of three large, broad petals, ground color pure silvery-white, suffused in the most delicate manner with soft light-sky blue; yellow-rayed centre.

Kyodaisan—Three large, light-blue petals, lightly veined with deep lilac; golden-yellow centre.

Samidare—Six large petals, fluted on the edges, giving the flower a double appearance; the ground color is gray, which shows but faintly through the rich violet of the petals, which are veined with rich ultramarine blue, radiating from the golden-yellow centre.

Sano-watashi—Fine, silvery-white, with six large, broad petals.



Lychnis Splendens, Double Red.



Iris Kämpferii.

Shiga-no-ura-nami—The six large petals are of a rich violet purple, veined with white and starry golden centre.

Shishi-ikari—Three grayish-white petals, veined throughout with purple, golden-yellow centre.

Tsurugi-no-mai—Six rich deep purple petals, shading deeper to the centre, with golden-yellow bar in each petal.

PAEONIAS.—Herbaceous.

Are among the most showy and useful of hardy plants, they are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern States, growing well in almost any situation or soil. We offer a splendid assortment.

Chrysanthemiflora—White with yellow centre.

Duchess of Orleans—Silvery-rose.

Festiva Alba—Pure white.

Gen. Cavaignac—Rose, salmon centre.

Louis Van Houtte—Purplish-crimson.

Mme. Chaumay—Satin rose.

Rubens—Deep rose.

Tricolor Grandiflora—Rose shaded salmon.

PAPAVER.—Poppy.

Oriental (*Oriental Poppy*)—Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and, whether planted singly or in masses, their large flow-

ers, rich brilliant colors and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. We offer them in mixed colors. Strong plants.

PHLOXES.—Hardy Perennial.

The Perennial Phloxes are among the most useful and desirable of our hardy herbaceous plants and should be planted largely. They succeed in any position, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border, or as large clumps or beds in the garden or lawn. Our collection embraces the best new and old varieties.

Esclarmonde.

Fabricant Weise.

Madagascar—Carmine pink, crimson eye, white halo.

Nettie Stewart—Fine large, pure white, with just the faintest tinge of rose near base of petals.

Ornament—Salmon rose, with dark centre.

Simplon—Carmine centre shading to white at edges.

Sir E. Landseer.

The Pearl—The best late pure white.

Phlox Divaricata Canadensis—One of our native varieties that is but rarely met with, and which has been introduced in Europe the past few years as a novelty. A plant that is certain to meet with much favor when better known, as nothing can produce such a cheerful corner in the garden in the very early spring; frequently beginning to



Oriental Poppy.



Hardy Perennial Phloxes.

bloom early in April, it continues until about the middle of June, with large bright lilac-colored flowers, which are produced on stems about 10 inches high, in large, showy heads, and are very fragrant.

Phlox Subulata (*Moss Pink*)—A pretty creeping type with moss-like evergreen foliage, which in early spring is hidden beneath a mass of bloom; one of the very best plants in our collection for the rockery, and invaluable for covering graves or carpeting the ground.

PARDANTHUS.

Sinensis (*Blackberry Lily*) — Lily-like flowers of a bright orange color, spotted with red, succeeded by seeds that resemble blackberries.

PENTSTEMON.—Beard Tongue.

Most useful-hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, beginning to flower

early in June and continuing until late in the autumn.

Barbatus Torreyi—Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; height 3 to 4 feet; very effective.

PHYSOSTEGIA.—False Dragon Head.

One of the most beautiful of our mid-summer-flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Virginica—Bright but soft pink.

Alba—Pure white; very fine.

PINKS.—Hardy Garden.

Dwarf, hardy pinks, bearing double flowers of rich colors and possessed of the true clove scent.

Her Majesty—The flowers of this fine variety are of a large size and of the purest white; very fragrant and borne profusely on

stout, erect stems, 12 inches long; may be grown in cold frames for early flowering.

Laura Wilmer—White, purplish-maroon centre.



Platycodon Japonicus Fl. Pl.

Souvenir de Salle—Soft rosy pink.

Stanislaus—Violet rose, deep crimson centre.

PLATYCODON.

Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell Flower.

Japonicus Fl. Pl. (*Double Japanese Bell Flower*)—A double form of *Grandiflorum*, with large, glossy, deep blue flowers, which average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. There are two rows of petals in the flower, which alternate with each other, giving the flower the appearance of a ten-pointed star.

Mariesi—A valuable dwarf variety, bearing deep blue, bell-shaped flowers, nearly 3 inches across.

PYRETHRUM.

Hybridum Fl. Pl.—Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand hardy perennial. No class of plants gives a wider range of colors, while the form and substance of the flowers is all that could be wished; their main season of blooming is in June, but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn. The bloom is similar to that of an aster, and ranges in color from pure white, and yellow and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. The plants we offer are seedlings grown from an extra select strain.

RUDBECKIA.—Cone Flower.

“Golden Glow”—A glorious plant, and one that should find a place in every garden. Without question the best hardy plant introduced in many years. It is of fine habit and vigorous growth, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and begins to flower early in the season, and continues until late in the fall. The flowers are produced in enormous quantities on long stems, and resemble a fine double golden-yellow cactus dahlia; and as a cut flower for vases, etc., it has no equal.

Newmanii—Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems, admirably fitting it for cutting.

SCABIOSA.

These are among the handsomest perennials we possess, and should be grown in every garden, if only for cutting purposes, for which they are admirably adapted, lasting a long time when placed in water.

Caucasica—Of a peculiarly soft and charming shade of lilac-blue.



Rudbeckia Laciniata.

SEDUM.—Stone Crop.

The dwarf or creeping varieties are suitable for rock-work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

Acre (*Golden Moss*)—Creeping, foliage and flowers bright yellow.



Spiraea Filipendula Fl. Pl.

SPIRÆA.—Goat's Beard, Meadow Sweet.

Filipendula Fl. Pl. (*Double-flowered Drop-wort*)—Numerous corymbs of double white flowers and pretty fern-like foliage.

Palmata (*Crimson Meadow Sweet*)—One of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation. The deep purple red of the stems and branches, passing into the crimson purple of the broad corymbs of flower, contrasts most exquisitely with the foliage.



Spiraea Palmata.



Tritoma Uvaria.

TRITOMA.—Flame Flower, or Torch Lily.

Splendid summer and fall-flowering plants with stately flower scapes and magnificent dense terminal spikes of high colored flowers, familiarly known on account of their shape and glowing colors as the "Red-hot Poker" plant.

Pfitzerii—A grand improvement on *Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora*. The flower spikes, which are produced with considerable more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmon-rose on the edge; a first-class acquisition.

Uvaria Grandiflora—Orange-red flowers.

TROLLIUS.—Globe Flower.

Europæus—Produces bright yellow, globular flowers from early spring until late in fall.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.

Most desirable hardy plants, the tall-growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border, while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

Longifolia Subsessilis—A pretty species with blue flowers, produced in spikes a foot long, continuing in bloom the entire summer and fall; one of the most desirable.

Incana—Bright silvery foliage with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

Alba—A white-flowered form of the above.

YUCCA.—Adam's Needle.

Filamentosa—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions.

MEMORANDUM.

PLANT.	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.	FIFTH APPLICATION.	REMARKS.
Apple — <i>Scab, bitter rot, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	As last flowers are falling, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 12 days later Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 15 days later Bordeaux.	If bitter rot appears, am. copper carbonate or potassium sulphide every ten days until fruit is picked. Plant catch rows of radish or mustard, and spray with strong kerosene emulsion as insects gather.
Cabbage — <i>Worms, aphids, Harlequin bug.</i>	When insects are first seen, kerosene emulsion.	10 days later repeat if not heading.	10 days later hot water 130 deg. if heading.	Repeat third when necessary.		
Currant, Gooseberry — <i>Mildew worms, aphids.</i>	When leaves appear, Bordeaux.	10 days later, Bordeaux. Helio bore for worms, quassia and tobacco for aphids.	Repeat second when necessary.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate after fruit is one half grown.		
Evergreens — <i>Bag Worms.</i>	When bag worms first appear, arsenites (1 lb. to 300 gals.)	Repeat first if necessary.	If worms persist until wood is ripe and weather is dry, add more arsenites.			Pick bags containing eggs in winter. To tell when worms hatch, hang bags containing eggs in bottle in conspicuous place, with bits of colored cloth.
Grape — <i>Fungous diseases, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenites.	When flowers have fallen repeat second.	10 to 14 days later Bordeaux.	If rot appears after fruit is half grown, am. copper carbonate.	Sacking bunches in manilla sacks gives finer specimens for show table.
Nursery Stock — <i>Fungous diseases, Bagworm and May beetle.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When leaves appear, Bordeaux and arsenites.	14 days later repeat second.	14 days later repeat second.	14 days later repeat second.	Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.
Peach, Nectarine, Apricot — <i>Fungous diseases.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Arsenites may be added for curculio.	10 days later repeat third.	Am. copper carbonate every 10 days for rot after peaches are nearly grown.	Jar trees for curculio during early morning or evening after fruit sets.
Pear — <i>Leaf blight, scab, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 12 days later repeat third.	10 to 15 days later Bordeaux.	Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.
Plum — <i>Fungous diseases, curculio.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenites.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.	12 to 15 days later repeat third.	Jar tree for curculio morning or evening after fruit sets. Am. copper carbonate solution every week from the time the fruit reaches full size until gathered.
Potato — <i>Scab, blight, beetles.</i>	Soak seed for scab in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz. to 16 gals. water for 1 1/2 hrs	When beetles appear, arsenites.	When vines are one half grown, Bordeaux. Arsenites for beetles.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.	10 to 14 days later repeat third.	

Quince — <i>Fungous diseases, biting insects.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenites.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later repeat third.	If rot appears at time of ripening, spray with am. copper carbonate solution. Clean up and destroy all decayed fruit.
Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry — <i>Fungous diseases.</i>	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.	When leaves are opening, Bordeaux. Cut out all rusted canes that appear.	Two weeks later, when not in flower repeat second.	After fruiting, Bordeaux.	Spray frequently with Bordeaux for fungous diseases that appear after fruit is gathered.
Rose — <i>Fungous diseases, slugs.</i>	When leaves appear, am. copper carbonate.	If slugs appear, Hellebore.	If fungi appear, repeat first. For slugs repeat second.		Indoor roses may be treated with kerosene emulsion (very dilute) for aphids. Tobacco smoke may be used for same purpose.
Strawberry — <i>Rust.</i>	When flowers first begin to open, Bordeaux.	When first fruit sets repeat first.	Before fruit ripens am. copper carbonate.	Repeat fourth if necessary.	Young plants not in bearing may be treated throughout the season.
Tomato — <i>Rot, blight.</i>	At first appearance of fungous disease, Bordeaux.	Repeat first every two weeks if necessary.			

DO NOT SPRAY WHEN PLANTS ARE IN BLOOM.
FOR APHIS USE KEROSENE EMULSION OR QUASSIA AND TOBACCO.

FORMULAS.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

Copper carbonate 6 ounces
Ammonia, 26 deg. Baume, enough to dissolve copper, *no more.*

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia (it will take about three pints of the stronger grade) and dilute with water to 40 or 50 gallons. For fungous diseases. It does not discolor fruit and may be applied even when the fruit is ripening. Often used for apple bitter rot.

Arsenites.

Paris green or London purple 1 pound
Fresh lime 3 pounds
Water 175 gallons
Make a paste of either Paris green or London purple with a little water, gradually dilute it by adding more water. When it is of liquid consistency pour it into the water. If the poison is put dry into a barrel of water it will collect in lumps and cannot readily be stirred into the water.

For insects that chew. The Paris green is less liable to burn foliage, so it is sometimes preferred to the London purple. The London is more readily kept in suspension in the water, however. In applying either of these poisons the liquid should be kept stirred so they will not settle.

These poisons are generally applied in Bordeaux mixture instead of water.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate 4 pounds
Lime (unslackd) 6 pounds
Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a sack and suspending it over a tub of water (at least 4 gallons) so the bottom of the bag just touches the water. When it is dissolved, dilute to 25 gallons. Slack the lime and dilute to 15 or 20 gallons. Slack the lime and dilute to 15 or 20 gallons, then pour these two together and add water to make 50 gallons. Do not fail to dilute both lime and copper sulphate before they go together, or chemical action will injure the solution.

The Bordeaux Mixture is used for most fungous diseases, and is our best general fungicide. The sediment from it remains on the plant for some time, so fruit should not be sprayed with it near the time of ripening. The amount of copper sulphate and lime may be increased to 6 pounds each or diminished to 3, 2, or even 1 pound each. (The weaker mixtures have proven about as successful with us, for everything, except bitter rot, as the 6-pound solution.)

Hellebore.

Fresh white Hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons
Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew: It is the best remedy for rose slugs.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE INSECTS IN WINTER, AND IN SUMMER WHEN YOUNG SCALES ARE HATCHING.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Hard soap 1/2 pound
Boiling water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons
Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 10 minutes. Dilute with 19 gallons of water before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms, and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Potassium Sulphide Solution.

Potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) 1 1/2 pounds
Water 40 to 50 gallons
Dissolve the potassium sulphide in the water. For bitter rot of apples and for currant and gooseberry mildew.

Quassia and Tobacco Solution.

Quassia chips 1 1/2 ounces
Tobacco stems 3 ounces
Water about 3 gallons
Soak the quassia chips and tobacco each in a separate bucket, containing one gallon of water, over night. The next morning boil the quassia for 15 minutes in the water in which it has been soaking. Pour the quassia and tobacco water together and dilute to three gallons.
For plant lice. It has, with us, given best satisfaction for plum aphids.

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For Description see page 52.